THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 109 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

RUSSELL AND BANCROFT.

Family Propriety and the Enfant Terrible.

The Mew of the British Lion—"Why Should We not be Friends?"

Spicy Correspondence in Relation to Mr. Bancroft's Memorial Address in the House of Representatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

CHESHAM PLACE, February 28, 1866.—Dear Mr Adams:—I observe in the *Daily News* of yesterday extracts from a speech of Mr. Bancroft delivered in the House of Representatives on the 12th instant. In this speech Mr. Bancroft is represented to have said, referring to the breaking out of the civil war:—"The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great republic was in its agony; that the republic was no more; that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations to 'the late Union.'"

As words pronounced on such an occasion, and by so eminent a man as Mr. Bancroft, may have an effect far beyond the injury which my personal character might suffer, I must request you to convey to Mr. Bancroft the denial of the truth of his allegation, and to refer him to facts of a totally opposite character.

Soon after the news of the resistance in arms of the Southern States to the Government of the Union arrived in this country, a member of the House of Commons stated in his place that the bubble of republicanism had burst. I replied in the same debate that the bubble of republicanism had not burst, and that if the curse of slavery still hung about the United States, it was England who had made them the gift of the poisoned garment which was now their torment. In fact, I have never had any doubt that whether the United States consented to separation or pursued the war to extremity, the great Western republic would remain, happily for the world, a powerful and independent republic.

The authors of the Declaration of Independence, in declaring for separation from Great Britain, after enumerating their complaints of her conduct, go on to say:—"We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends."

That we should be enemies in war is easily understood, but when we are at peace why should we not be friends, as the great men of the American revolution intended us to be? If they in a moment of separation and of war looked forward to a period of peace and of friendship, why should we, more than three-quarters of a century after these events, keep up sentiments of irritation and hostility founded on a mistaken apprehension of facts, and tending to lay the foundation of permanent alienation, suspicion, and ill-will?

As Mr. Bancroft's speech is likely to have very extensive publicity, I reserve to myself the power of making public this letter at such time as I shall judge fit.

I remain, my dear Mr. Adams, your faithful servant, RUSSELL.

P. S. I subjoin an extract of my speech on the 30th of May, 1861, as reported in Hansard's Debates.

MR. BANCROFT TO MR. ADAMS IN REPLY.

New York, March 23, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. ADAMS.—I have received from you, by Lord Russell's desire, a copy of his letter to you of 28th February last, in which he denies the truth of certain allegations in my address to Congress on the 12th of the same month. The passage which he cites contains these three allegations:—That as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs he viewed this republic as "the late Union;" that he sent this view of our country through the palaces of Europe; and that he made haste to do so. When Lord Russell calls to mind the authority for these statements he must acknowledge them to be perfectly just and true.

On the 6th day of May, 1861, Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which he describes the condition of America as "the disruption of a confederacy," and he further used these words:—"Civil war has broken out between the several States of the late Union. The Government of the Southern portion has duly constituted itself. Her Majesty's Government do not wish you to make any mystery of that view." Here is irrefragable proof of my first allegation.

On the day on which the Minister of the Queen thus wrote he addressed a despatch to Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, designating our republic as "the States which lately composed the American Union," "the late United States," "the late Union," and he enclosed in that despatch, for Lord Cowley's instruction, a copy of the above-cited letter to Lord Lyons. Having thus ostentatiously communicated his view of our country as "the late Union," he asked, in return, "to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Government." My second allegation is, therefore, true, in letter and in spirit.

That Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State, was in haste to do this, appears from his not having awaited the arrival of the American Minister of Mr. Lincoln's appointment, and from those very letters of the 6th of May, 1861, to Lord Cowley and to Lord Lyons; for in those letters he confesses that he had not, as yet, "received from Lord Lyons any report of the state of affairs and of the prospects of the several parties;" but that on coming to the decision which was so momentous and unprecedented he acted on the reports of "some consuls" and "of the public prints."

It is true that twenty-four days after Lord John Russell had officially described our country as "the disruption of a confederacy," "the late United States," "the late Union," he reproved a member of the House of Commons for openly exulting "that the great republican bubble in America had burst," and owned "that the Republic had been for many years a great and free State." But he uttered no expectation or hope of the restoration of our Union, and rather intimated that the Americans were "about to destroy each other's happiness and freedom." Lord John, on that occasion, rightly attributed the Rebellion to the "accursed institution of slavery," and confessed that England was the giver of "the poisoned garment;" that the former Governments of Great Britain were "themselves to blame for the origin of the evil." But this confession must be interpreted by the light of his averments on the 6th of May, 1861, and by Lord Russell's later assertion, that the efforts of our country were but a contest for "empire."

In speaking to the American Congress of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln it was my unavoidable duty to refer to the conduct of the British Government towards our country during his administration, for nothing so wounded his feelings, or exercised his judgment, or tried his fortitude.

I was asked to address the two Houses of our Congress, and those only. When I learned that the British Minister at Washington was likely to be one of my hearers, I requested Mr. Seward to advise him not to be present, and through another friend, I sent him a similar message, which he received and perfectly understood.

I need not recall words of ninety years ago to be persuaded that in peace America and the United Kingdom should be friends. I have a right to say this; for when in the public service, I proved it by public acts; and, as a private citizen, I have never wished our Government to demand of a foreign power anything but justice.

Pray send Lord Russell a copy of this letter, which he is at liberty to publish; and I consider myself equally at liberty to publish his letter, to which this is a reply.

I am ever, my dear Mr. Adams, very truly yours, GEORGE BANCROFT.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S LETTER TO EARL COWLEY, ALLUDED TO BY MR. BANCROFT.

FOREIGN OFFICE May 6, 1861.—My Lord:—Although her Majesty's Government have received no despatches from Lord Lyons by the mail which has just arrived, the communication between Washington and New York being interrupted, yet the accounts which have reached them from some of her Majesty's Consuls, coupled with what has appeared in the public prints, are sufficient to show that a civil war has broken out among the States which lately composed the American Union.

Other nations have, therefore, to consider the light in which, with reference to that war, they are to regard the confederacy into which the Southern States have united themselves; and it appears to her Majesty's Government that, looking at all the circumstances of the case, they cannot hesitate to admit that such confederacy is entitled to be considered as a belligerent, and, as such, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent. I have stated this to Lord Lyons in the despatch of which I inclose a copy for your Excellency's information.

In making known to M. Thouvenel the opinion of her Majesty's Government on this point, your Excellency will add that you are instructed to call the attention of the French Government to the bearing which this unfortunate contest threatens to have on the rights and interests of neutral nations.

On the one hand, President Lincoln, in behalf of the northern portion of the late United States, has issued a proclamation declaratory of an intention to subject the ports of the southern portion of the late Union to a vigorous blockade; on the other hand, President Davis, on behalf of the southern portion of the late Union, has issued a proclamation declaratory of an intention to grant letters of marque for cruisers to be employed against the commerce of the North.

In this state of things it appears to her Majesty's Government to be well deserving of the immediate consideration of all maritime powers, but more especially of France and England, whether they should not take some steps to invite the contending parties to act upon the principles laid down in the second and third articles of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, which relates to the security of neutral property on the high seas.

The United States, as an entire Government, have not acceded to that declaration; but in practice they have, in their conventions with other powers, adopted the second article, although admitting that without some such convention the rule was not one of universal application.

As regards the third article, in recent treaties concluded by the United States with South American republics, the principle adopted has been at variance with that laid down in the Declaration of Paris.

Your Excellency will remember that when it was proposed to the Government of the United States, in 1856, to adopt the whole of the Declaration of Paris, they, in the first instance, agreed to the second, third, and fourth proposals, but made a condition as to the first that the other powers should assent to extending the declaration so as to exempt all private property whatever from capture on the high seas; but before any final decision was taken on this proposal the Government of President Buchanan, which in the interval had come into power, withdrew the proposition altogether.

It seems to her Majesty's Government to be deserving of consideration whether a joint endeavor should not now be made to obtain from each of the belligerents a formal recognition of both principles as laid down in the Declaration of Paris, so that such principles shall be admitted by both, as they have been admitted by the powers who made or acceded to the Declaration of Paris, henceforth to form part of the general law of nations.

Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Government on this matter with as little delay as possible. I am, etc., J. RUSSELL.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 6, 1861.—My Lord:—Her Majesty's Government are disappointed in not having received from you by the mail which has just arrived any report of the state of affairs, and of the prospects of the several parties with reference to the issue of the struggle which appears unfortunately to have commenced between them; but the interruption of communication between Washington and New York sufficiently explains the non-arrival of your despatches.

The account, however, which her Majesty's consuls at different ports were enabled to forward by the packet coincide in showing that, whatever may be the final result of what cannot now be designated otherwise than as the civil war which has broken out between the several States of the late Union, for the present, at least, those States have separated into distinct confederacies, and, as such, are carrying on war against each other.

The question for neutral nations to consider is, what is the character of the war, and whether it should be regarded as a war carried on between parties severally in a position to wage war, and to claim the rights and to perform the obligations attaching to belligerents.

Her Majesty's Government consider that the question can only be answered in the affirmative. If the government of the Northern portion of the late Union possess the advantages inherent in long-established governments, the government of the Southern portion has, nevertheless, duly constituted itself, and carries on, in a regular form, the administration of the civil government of the States of which it is composed.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, without assuming to pronounce upon the merits of the question on which the respective parties are at issue, can do no less than accept the facts presented to them. They deeply deplore the disruption of a confederacy with which they have at all times sought to cultivate the most friendly relations; they view with the greatest apprehension and concern the misery and desolation in which that disruption threatens to involve the provinces now arrayed in arms against each other; but they feel that they cannot question the right of the Southern States to claim to be recognized as a belligerent, and as such, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent.

I think it right to give your Lordship this timely notice of the view taken by her Majesty's Government of the present state of affairs in North America, and her Majesty's Government do not wish to make any mystery of that view.

I shall send your Lordship, by an early opportunity, such further information on these matters as may be required for your guidance. At present I have only to add that no expression of regret that you may employ at the present disastrous state of affairs will too strongly declare the feelings with which her Majesty's Government contemplate all the evils which cannot fail to result from it.

I am, etc., J. RUSSELL.

EXTRACT FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 30, 1861.

My honorable friend, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, alluded the other night to one subject in a tone which I was very sorry to hear used by any one. My honorable friend said that "the great republican bubble in America had burst." Now, sir, I am proud to confess—I may be subject to correction—but for my part, when I find that a dark and tyrannical despotism has been abolished, and that people are likely to enjoy free government in its place, I rejoice. It is my duty to represent her Majesty as friendly to all existing States; but if a despotic government fall, and the people who have been subjected to it are likely to obtain better and freer government I cannot conceal that it gives me satisfaction, and that I sympathize with them. But I own I have very different feelings when a great republic, which has enjoyed for seventy or eighty years institutions under which the people have been free and happy, enters into a conflict in which that freedom and happiness are placed in jeopardy, I must say the joy which I felt at the overthrow of some of the despotisms of Italy is counterbalanced by the pain which I experience at the events which have lately taken place in America. I admit that I have thought, and that I still think, that in this country we enjoy more real freedom than the United States have ever done. I admit, also, that the great founders of that republic, wise and able men as they were, had not the materials at hand by which they could interpose, as we are able to do in this country, the curb and correction of reason in order to restrain the passionate outbursts of the popular will. Yet we cannot be blind to the fact that the republic has been for many years a great and free State, exhibiting to the world the example of a people in the enjoyment of wealth, happiness, and freedom, and affording bright prospects of the progress and improvement of mankind. When I reflect that the reproaches which are cast by the States of the North upon the States of the South, and the resistance which they have called forth, have arisen from that accursed institution of slavery, I cannot but recollect also that with our great and glorious institutions we gave them that curse, and that ours were the hands from which they received that fatal gift of the poisoned garment which was flung around them from the first hour of their establishment. Therefore I do not think it just or seemly that there should be among us anything like exultation at their discord, and still less that we should reproach them with an evil for the origin of which we are ourselves to blame. These are the feelings with which I heard the remarks of my honorable friend the other night, and I must say that I believe the sentiments which he expressed form an exception to the general impression in England. Indeed, I think nothing could be more honorable to our country than the prevailing pain and grief which have been occasioned by the prospect of that great and free people being about to rush into arms to destroy each other's happiness and freedom.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Visit of Mrs. Jeff. Davis to her Husband—She is Expected to Remain at the Fortress—Raising a Sunken British Brig, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—It is now confidently stated that the visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this place promises to be of long duration. During yesterday Major-General Miles, acting under instructions from Washington, D. C., directed Lieutenant McElrath, the Post Quartermaster, to turn over one of the casemates of the Fortress. It is understood that Mrs. Davis applied for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, but was refused by General Miles.

The conditions of the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made known shortly after she arrived here, permit her to have free intercourse with her husband during all hours of the day, and strictly enjoin upon her to use no illegal measures in attempting either his rescue or release.

The British brig *Victoria*, which was wrecked near Cape Henry several months since, has been raised by the Messrs. Baker, of Norfolk, and towed to that city, where she will undergo the requisite repairs.

The report of the ball given by the officers of the United States gunboat *Conemaugh*, laying in this harbor, proves to be incorrect. It was a surprise visit by the officers of the Fortress, and the utmost cordiality was extended to them.

The schooner *J. J. Spencer*, from Camden, N. J., bound to Cuba, with an assorted cargo, arrived here yesterday, and was quarantined. A case of smallpox had made its appearance on board.

The ship *Thomas*, from City Point, went to sea to-day.

The schooner *John R. Franklin*, with a cargo of wood, has sailed for New York.

Mrs. Davis the Guest of Dr. Cooper—The Conditions of Her Visit to Mr. Davis—She Proposes to Remain with her Husband until he is Relieved by Government or Death—Her Opinion on the Subject of Mr. Davis' Parole, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE May 4, 1866.—Mrs. Jeff Davis has taken up her quarters inside the fort. She remained there last night, having previously sent for her baggage and man-servant. Dr. Cooper, Post Surgeon, and, by virtue of such position, the medical attendant of Mr. Davis, has given her apartments in the house occupied by himself and family. The Doctor, it will be remembered, is not only the medical adviser of Mr. Davis, but also furnishes him his meals from his own table. Although entertaining no shadow of sympathy for Mr. Davis, as head and front of the late Rebellion, he naturally feels a deep professional interest in him; and in the discharge of his professional duty, has been unfaltering zealous, and faithful; and to his admirable skill and watchful care there can be no doubt that Mr. Davis is immeasurably indebted for what of health and vitality still remain to him. Holding such relations to Mr. Davis furnishes all the explanation that need be given of his receiving Mrs. Davis as a guest in his family. As for Mrs. Davis, she may congratulate herself that she has fallen into such hospitable and considerate hands.

CONDITIONS OF MRS. DAVIS' VISIT.

As stated in my letter of yesterday, Mrs Davis obtained permission to visit her husband direct from President Johnson. But the permission was given under certain restrictions, though with a liberality of indulgence that greatly surprises very many here. The restrictions are that she is not to use any influence or contribute any aid to the rescue of Mr. Davis, or his release otherwise than through the proper Government channels. The indulgence granted her admits her to unconstrained interviews with her husband, and at all hours of the day between reveille and sunset. It is not enjoined that an officer shall be in the room with them, neither is it forbidden. In the absence of such injunction, General Miles to-day allowed her to visit her husband unattended by an officer. A sentinel, however, walks back and forth continually in front of the barred windows of his room. Last, and not least, no limit is placed upon the length of her visit.

THE TIME MRS. DAVIS PROPOSES TO REMAIN.

In answer to a question how long she proposed to make her visit, Mrs. Davis said, emphatically, "I intend to remain until Mr. Davis is ordered away for trial, or he is released from prison, or dies." And she is a woman of that decision and spirit that she will do what she says, unless some intermediate interdiction occurs to prevent it. She evidently has no such fears, and it is believed she knows too well the tenure of her sojourn to allow herself to entertain any such apprehension.

MR. DAVIS' FUTURE AS LOOKED AT BY MRS. DAVIS.

It is natural for women to be enthusiastic, particularly when their strongest affections and more cherished hopes are interested. Mrs Davis is probably not an exception. It is certain that she is enthusiastically hopeful regarding the future of Mr. Davis. She expresses the sure belief that he will very soon be released on his parole. It is possible that the wish in her case is father to the thought, but she talks with that freedom or assurance on the topic carrying conviction of a stronger basis for the belief she expresses than idle surmises founded on delusive hope.

There might be persons she says would like to rescue Mr. Davis from prison, but she scouts the idea of his accepting any such release. He will not go away from here, she declares, unless in a manner comporting with his sense of high honor; and she claims for him a punctilio of honor partaking of the chivalry of the old knights of the mediæval ages. On the subject of parole she insists with equal emphasis, that he would sacrifice his life before violating his parole.—*N. Y Herald.*

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamers *Virgo* and *Perrill* have arrived, with Savannah advices of May 3.

The Savannah *Daily News and Herald* says the trial of James Duncan, for alleged cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville, has been brought to a close, and the Commission has determined upon the findings and sentence, but these will not be made public until passed upon by the Department commander.

At an election held on the 2d inst. for County Court Judge and Solicitor, 1536 votes were cast, electing Levi S. Russell Judge, and Major John O. Ferrill Solicitor. The election was orderly, but was warmly contested. The usual firemen's celebration took place on the 1st of May.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

PROBST, THE FIEND, MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

He Killed the Eight Members of the Dearing Family Himself.

HE HAD NO ACCOMPLICE.

The Motive of the Bloody Deeds

THE REASONS FOR HIS FORMER RETICENCE AND PREVARICATION.

Fear of Mob Violence.

HE FEELS THE WEIGHT OF HIS CRIME.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Anton Probst has confessed. Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of his spiritual adviser, the pastor of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the prison, and the medical staff on duty at the prison, Anton Probst made a free, voluntary, and open confession—such a confession as stamps him to be the most blood-thirsty wretch known in the annals of history. HE KILLED ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE DEARING FAMILY.

He was visited by his spiritual adviser late in the afternoon, who entered into conversation with him, and in the presence of the above-named officials Probst was told that his best course, both in a spiritual and moral point of view, was to confess all he knew about the tragedy, and to tell the God's truth. He was told that his obligations to the authorities, by whom he had been treated so kindly, and every consideration in the future, demanded that he should make a clean breast of it.

Probst, after the lapse of few minutes, proceeded to make the following statement by way of a

CONFESSION.

He stated that he had no accomplice, and conceived the horrible crime unaided and alone. The theory of the murder as produced on the trial, and the one so generally accepted by the public, is entirely true in its main parts. He states that he conceived the murder on Friday, and that night slept with the boy whom he intended to make his first victim, namely, Cornelius Carey.

He knew that Carey was working near the hay-rick, and he proceeded there with the large axe, but his heart failed him three times before he could induce himself to strike the unsuspecting boy the fatal blow. At last he mustered sufficient courage and went at his fiendish work killing Carey just in the manner he frequently described.

The sight of the blood of the boy, Probst states, produced in him a devilish and blood thirsty feeling, and he determined at once to murder the entire family.

He disposed of the body of the boy as described before so often, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered, and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie," who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn-door, he despatched him with the small axe he had secured.

He then went back to the house, and told Mrs. Dearing that something was the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went, and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside, he struck her in the head and killed her.

He then states that he went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn, despatched them, one by one, with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats, and placed the bodies in the corn-crib himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered them up, and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guilt.

He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing, not expecting Miss Dolan would accompany him.

As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the carriage, he (Dearing) got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house, up-stairs, and took off her bonnet and furs.

Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use.

As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the barn-door, Probst states that he struck him in the head, and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst, who was in waiting, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After laying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables, but he states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount.

He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it, and he said nothing whatever of the two $50 compound interest notes, and the $20 bill of the same character.

He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them frightened him into the belief that if they knew the extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him from their clutches.

Probst also states that he did not like to go to the court-room during the trial, as the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance on the street made a deep and terrible impression on him, and he much preferred the solitude of his cell.

During the afternoon he will be visited by some of the authorities, and it is expected that a minute confession in detail will be extracted from him.

He knows that he will never again be brought face to face with any number of his fellow-creatures, until the day of his execution, and therefore will give to the authorities all the information they desire in relation to the murder.

Although no one had doubted, for a long time, that he was solitary and alone in his devilish work, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know, from his own lips, that he had no accomplice.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The Pay Department of the Navy.

The President has approved the bill providing that the active list of the pay corps of the navy shall consist of 80 paymasters, 40 passed assistant paymasters, and 30 assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters, and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have not heretofore been appointed and commissioned as assistant paymasters, and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of assistant paymasters, when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters as aforesaid; subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of $15,000, and that their annual pay shall be, at sea, $1500; on other duty, 1400; on leave or waiting orders, $1200.

The Thanks of Congress.

The President has approved the joint resolution declaring that it is his duty, and the privilege of Congress, to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States by whose valor and endurance on land and sea, the Rebellion has been crushed, and its power and pride humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a nation has been so signally manifested to the world.

A Reconstructed Newspaper.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, which has a special contract with the State Department for printing the United States laws passed during the last five years, and for which they receive several thousand dollars, informs its readers in an editorial that the laws of this Congress must be held to be of no binding force. The same paper contains a notice of Governor Humphreys, that all Confederate and State soldiers who are disabled, destitute, or need relief, will be cared for by forwarding their names to him. Colored Union troops get such treatment as was recently exhibited at Memphis, where their schools and churches were burned, and over forty murdered.

A Statement Corrected.

Several correspondents have wrongly attributed, through the journals with which they are connected, criminality and blame to Colonel E. E. Paulding, of the Paymaster-General's Bureau, as having been instrumental in placing the large amount (variously stated at from $500,000 to $700,000) in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., which so recently collapsed. The facts are, as we learn from a source entirely reliable, that the Treasurer of the United States has ordered all paymasters where drafts are drawn on a National Bank or Repository to allow the balance over the amount actually expended by payments to be retained, and not disturbed. Although this custom is believed to be entirely contrary to law, yet it has been the universal rule since the establishment of the National Banks.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Grant in Baltimore Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—General Grant, accompanied by Representative Washburne, arrived here on Saturday evening, in a buggy, and stopped at the Eutaw House, where they had many calls. Yesterday afternoon they returned by the same conveyance to Washington.

The New York Cholera Report.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The report from the hospital ship at quarantine, to-day, states that one new case of cholera occurred on Saturday, and five new cases yesterday from the steamship *Virginia*. There are now 112 cases in the hospital.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived, steamship *New York*, Southampton, April 25, with 700 passengers. U. S. gunboat *Triton*, Pensacola.

GNATS.—Accounts from Louisiana report the killing of large numbers of horses and mules in the northern part of the State by buffalo gnats. One plantation lost thirty eight mules and horses in one night, another twenty-five, and others from fifteen to twenty each. The buffalo gnat is quite a small insect, prevalent generally in river and creek bottoms at some seasons of the year. Great numbers of them will flit about and settle on a horse, until they so fill his nostrils and throat as to produce strangulation. Riders have often lost their horses in this way while going through a locality infested by them.

EUROPE.

STEAMER "CHINA" AT HALIFAX.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

MISSING STEAMSHIPS HEARD FROM.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON" DISABLED AT SEA.

The "Propontis," from Philadelphia, Arrives at Liverpool with the Passengers of Both the Steamers on Board.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamship *China* has arrived from Liverpool, with dates via Queenstown, on the 29th ult. Her dates are two days later than already received.

The steamship *Propontis* has arrived out from Philadelphia with the passengers by the missing steamer *City of Washington*, having overtaken the latter steamer disabled and under sail.

The steamship *Propontis* arrived at Liverpool on the 27th. The *City of Washington* had her machinery disabled. The steamships *Fulton*, *City of Dublin*, *Scotland*, and *Cuba*, have arrived out. The ship *Regant*, from New York for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. Her crew was saved.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamship *Propontis* arrived at Queenstown with the mails and passengers of the steamship *City of Washington*. The latter had lost her rudder and propeller, and was proceeding under canvas.

It is stated that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia.

The Reform bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of five votes.

The German news is conflicting. There is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy; but the Italian Government denies having any warlike intentions.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton—The sales to-day (Saturday) amount to 5000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and for export. The market is dull and slightly declined. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14½@15d.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions flat.

LONDON, April 28—Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅞@86¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-Twenties 69¾@70¼; Illinois Central Railroad 79½@80; Erie Railroad 51½@52.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, *Immaculate*, at Londonderry; *San Petro*, at Algoa; *Adelaide*, at Alicante; *F. W. Roland*, at Marseilles; *Allen*, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco, *Cecilia*, at Swansea.

Memo.—The ship *Patrick Henry*, from London for New York, which put into Cork on the 16th ult., has been sold.

THE FENIANS.

Official Circular from O'Mahony—Strictures on Killian.

From the New York Herald.

There is a terrible cross fire of pronunciamentos just now between the late chieftains of Union square, whose doings have been unmasked, and whose cosy nests have been vacated in consequence by the enraged rank and file of the Manhattan Barony.

O'MAHONYITE ONSLAUGHT ON KILLIAN.

The "tug of war" seems to lie between O'Mahony and Killian. Some weeks ago O'Mahony issued, through the columns of the *Herald*, a magnificent puff of B. D. Killian, saying he was "worth more to Ireland, at present and in prospective, than all the malcontent Senatorials put together." Killian was created chief cash handler, and the cash is now the bone of contention between the high chieftains and high privates. Killian comes in for hard knocks. O'Mahony has demolished himself and his Eastport expedition in an immense foolscap circular, giving a detailed analysis of that famous campaign.

In the course of this lengthy document, O'Mahony claims that the plan was "proposed by Mr. B. D. Killian;" that it was partially founded on a supposition that "the other enemies of Britain," (Roberts-Sweeney malcontents) would follow up the blow, on a further belief in Killian's representation as to the neutrality of Campo Bello, and on other plausible grounds, which were debated by the High Council in the celebrated palace secret session. These statements of Killian O'Mahony now stamps as false, and charges Killian with malcontentism in ordering the fighters to report without O'Mahony's consent. He says:—

"Next day, unfortunately, by the erroneous statements made to me of the neutrality of the place to be captured, and under the pressure of impatient members of the New York circles, the fighting material of which had been, without my knowledge or consent, ordered to report for immediate duty, and throw up all employments, I was induced to consent to a sudden movement, and to sign an authorization for Mr. Killian to commence."

He goes on to charge "the General Commanding" (Killian) with "treason or folly, which, from the start, threatened to defeat the attempt." He complains that seeing the Killianite game played out at Eastport, he "telegraphed an order for the prompt recall of the men, which order was not complied with" until further "large expenditures" were made. He says, "it was the plan, or rather, the handling of the plan was defective." Referring to the trial going on, he pleads for pardon, and winds up thus:—

"The whole matter is now under consideration before a select committee appointed by a convention of the Manhattan district. The report will be placed before you before many days. There have been some grave mistakes made by myself and others connected with this affair, and much discontent and bickering has thence arisen. Whether this first mistaken move of mine be pardoned or not, in consideration of my constant successes under severest trials during the past eight years, you shall ever find me prompt to do my duty as a Fenian, whether as a private in the ranks, or in an official position. The lesson I have learned teaches me, and should teach all true Fenians, that we should never forget the grand revolutionary maxim:—

"'The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock.'

"It must not be forgotten that the Campo Bello movement was expected to have been simultaneous with the launching of an Irish iron clad, owned by the Irish republic, in the American waters. In this there arose, unexpectedly, very considerable delay, consequent upon 'red tape' formalities, and thus one of the principal requisites for the successful carrying out of the plan was not available in time. I remain yours, fraternally,

"'JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.'"

WHAT SECESSION MAY BE COMPARED TO.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says:—"The South might be compared to a lady who had selected a brave cavalier for her husband, and attempted to run off with him, but who had been overtaken by the father, and brought home. Nothing worse, and few are willing to make even so much of a concession."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Canada—The Fishery Question.

From the Times.

The writer of the letter from Canada which we printed on Saturday is well informed upon the matters referred to, and his statements are therefore entitled—apart from their intrinsic interest—to very careful attention. His information as to the effects of the repeal of reciprocity, and the feeling thereby engendered among our neighbors, will perhaps surprise those of our wise men who anticipate a cry for annexation as the immediate result of their Japanese policy. The truth is, that for certain qualities of lumber, and also for barley and long wool, we must continue to a very large extent dependent upon Canada; and the extra cost of these articles in our markets, produced by customs' duties, will fall upon our own people as consumers, not upon the Provincial farmer or lumberman.

The most important of our correspondent's statements, however, relates to the fisheries, and the course which the Canadian authorities are represented as willing to pursue to avert difficulty. A licensing system is suggested by which, at what we presume will be merely nominal rates, American fishermen may acquire a right to ply their vocation in Provincial waters. Such a system would not differ essentially from the plan recently proposed by a city contemporary, namely—the imposition by the Province of a light tonnage tax, to be paid by American fishermen resorting to the in-shore fishing-grounds. Both plans are practical, and, in the present state of the question, equitable, and would equally meet all pressing requirements, by enabling our fishermen to visit the most valuable fisheries on the northern coast as quietly as during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty. Neither a license nor a tonnage tax could be complained of as oppressive; and these would be obtained for a satisfactory settlement of the whole question. We share our correspondent's hope that a sense of common inconvenience will lead to a just and mutually advantageous arrangement at no remote period.

Kentucky Democracy.

From the Tribune.

We do not deem it wholly a misfortune that the Rebel Democracy of Kentucky have reorganized, and will probably take possession of the State. The day that sees ther return to power will be laden with calamity to the Unionists, white and black; but it may save the country from seeing eleven other States handed over to a similar despotism. A Georgia Unionist suggested, lately, that the Government should withdraw all troops from the South, and leave the Rebels to take charge of the States. He was confident that in less than thirty days not only the Unionists, but the Rebels themselves, would pray for the restoration of military power and of order. Perhaps he was over sanguine; but we do not doubt that the example of one State in the entire control of the Rebels would serve as a warning for all the rest. Hence, we hope for a good result, ultimately, from the prospective triumph of the Kentucky Democracy.

Its convention in Louisville on Tuesday manifestly expects such a triumph. If its managers had been in doubt, they would have put the Union foot foremost—as they tried to do during the war, when a great proportion of their rank and file were in the Confederate armies. The conflict being now transferred to the ballot-box and the Rebels all at home again, their party leaders wisely refuse to run any risk of alienating their followers by allowing control or prominence to the men who kept up even a sham Unionism during the war. The only name of any note not openly connected with secession is that of old Governor Wickliffe, who was a member of the last Congress, and used to make everybody wonder how he contrived to take the oath. As for the rest of the Convention, we will take the testimony of *The Louisville Journal:*—

"We assure the people of Kentucky that the peace, harmony, and safety of the State are more seriously imperilled now than they have been since the ruthless hordes of Buckner and Bragg were trampling down our soil. The same men whose treachery to the Commonwealth and the nation involved the country in civil war five years ago; the same men who robbed and encouraged the robbing of our banks, the destroying of our Road bridges, the firing of the dwellings of our citizens, and sought to establish Rebel Provisional Governments over our people, by which to coerce them into the whirlpool of treason, are perfecting a political organization in the State for the purpose of placing her political power exclusively in the hands of men who, having been whipped at their own game of powder and ball, are now seeking to use the ballot for the achievement of their revengeful political schemes. The *personnel* of the Secessionists' Convention, which assembled in this city yesterday, was a *bona fide* representative of these men, who, but lately throwing off their Rebel military garb, and their professions of hostility to the Union, have made haste to inaugurate a contest for civil office."

The success of this party in the August election is rightly anticipated as a vindication of the Rebellion, and as the restoration of the secession Breckinridge Democracy. All the prominent candidates for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals—the only office for which a nomination was to be made—were Rebel soldiers or sympathizers, and in order to secure harmony, says the *Journal*, "Colonel Howard Smith, Major Jack Thompson, and Captain Good win, of the late Confederate army, formally withdrew their names as candidates. The presence of these ex-Confederate soldiers, as they appeared upon the stand, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers." Judge Duvall, who was nominated, was, on the same authority, "throughout the late war, a hearty supporter of the Rebellion, and, we believe, never hesitated to express himself unequivocally to that effect. * * * He is not only the nominee of a Convention of secessionists, but, while the nation was in the late struggle for existence, his entire influence was devoted to the success of its enemies." Undoubtedly, he is a fit man to be the champion of the Kentucky Democracy.

We have already given an abstract of the resolutions adopted. They are silent on questions of State administration, but loud voiced on matters of national policy, and on what Kentucky will do or refuse to do if her will is unheeded at Washington. They propose to support the Government so long as its views and acts square with their notions of Constitutional law; when they differ, Kentucky reserves the right to switch off the track, and perhaps try once more to go with the "sister States." Keeping out the Rebel States is a "palpable and flagrant violation of the Federal compact," and—

"Against all such action we enter our solemn protest, and denounce the radical majority in Congress as false and recreant to the Constitution, as men who have resolved either to humiliate and degrade the people of one section of the country, and make vassals of its citizens, or to destroy the Union of the States."

Intermeddling by Congress with suffrage is another flagrant outrage, and a "usurpation of power," and a "humiliating and degrading condition" to which no State ought to assent, and if Congress attempts it in Kentucky, it will be deemed "not only an infraction of the Constitution, but a gross and palpable invasion of the reserved rights of the States—which is the precise case when the contingent loyalty of Kentucky expects to merge into open hostility. Yet we don't believe they will be mad enough to try it again. It is necessary to pretend the purpose in order to conciliate the ultra-Rebel vote, and it will not in the least weaken the closeness and tenderness of their alliance with the Northern Copperheads. Perhaps it is needless to add that the Convention indorses President Johnson without reserve, and pledges him its most enthusiastic support.

Secretary Stanton's Coup d'Etat—The Radicals Flanked.

From the Herald.

Galileo was right. The world does move. The great gun of the radicals in the Cabinet, supposed to be as firm as a rock, has been turned against them. Secretary Stanton, the slayer of the Philistines, has declared in favor of President Johnson's restoration policy. The radical reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress has proved too radical for Stanton. Perceiving, with the sagacity of an old campaigner, that his scheme is sure to prove a bad investment, he seizes the first occasion of a Cabinet council to express his unbounded admiration of the wise and beneficent policy of the Administration. This movement of the enthusiastic Stanton at this crisis is as remarkable as the abandonment of the Jacobins by Danton in the midst of the bloody French "Reign of Terror."

Danton, like Stanton, from the profession of a lawyer, became a republican leader remarkable for his energy and terrible activity against the rebels and copperheads of his day; but Danton, in pleading for mercy to the Girondists, brought upon himself the wrath of Robespierre, and the axe of the guillotine. Stanton, like Danton, has evidently had blood enough of his own countrymen, and will also have to answer to his Robespierre of the convention; but, unlike Danton, Stanton, in having the balance of power on his side, will come off the victor. Thus the great outrage against justice and humanity perpetrated in the execution of Danton will, as an event in history, be rectified in the triumph of Stanton.

The lover of Plutarch may enlarge upon this parallel between Danton and Stanton, for there are abundant materials in the public career of these two distinguished men to pursue the comparison to any extent, but our purpose is secured in vindicating the memory of Danton in the living and successful example of Stanton. Everything depends upon the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The same virtuous act which one day and in one place adds another victim to the guillotine, on another day and in another place opens the door to a new epoch of power and glory. Secretary Stanton, with more patience and calculation than his French prototype, Danton, uses the political factions of his day, and awaits his opportunity. Thus, with the decline of Cameron in the War Office, Stanton, by his adroit and successful flatteries of General McClellan, secured the then powerful influence of that officer in his favor, till firmly fixed in the War Department, and then quick to perceive the weak points of McClellan, Stanton, without remorse, cut him down. A politician of the shrewd and energetic character of Secretary Stanton, brought up in the school of Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan, and in the midst of a great revolution, perfected in his studies under Secretaries Seward and Chase, is not the man to play the subordinate to Thaddeus Stevens a moment longer than is necessary.

As it has been the rule of men in power, in all ages of the world, to seek a still higher elevation, we may assume that Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, has not forgotten himself in his services to the country. We may assume that there was something of personal ambition in his shelving of McClellan, and in his attempt to disgrace Sherman, which, under all the circumstances, but for the prompt and effective interposition of General Grant, might have been successful. We may even venture upon the theory that the Secretary of War, as a professional politician, has learned how to trim his sails to the popular wind, and that he trims them accordingly, and has no more reluctance in parting company with Forney and Greeley, than he had in cutting loose from the old broken-down hulk of the Democratic party. Certainly, as he has little to lose, and a fair prospect of much to gain, by a cordial support of President Johnson, there is nothing very surprising in this decision of the Secretary of War, with the report of the Committee of Fifteen before him. He sees that his radical friends in Congress are on the road to ruin, and he has no disposition to be numbered among the victims of their folly.

The radicals profess to be incredulous; this thing is impossible, they say, but they are none the less alarmed. If Stanton deserts us, who can be trusted? This is the trouble. The discipline of the party camp is disturbed, confusion is introduced, and the conservative elements sympathizing with the Administration are invited to take possession of the field. With Stanton in cordial co-operation with the President's policy, the State of Pennsylvania, in October, will cast out the faction of Stevens and Forney; for, according to the resolutions of their late convention, Stanton, in Pennsylvania, is the embodiment among the Republicans of all that is good and great. And as Pennsylvania goes so will go the other great central States of the North, from New York to Illinois inclusive.

Secretary Stanton, in falling in with the policy of the Administration, makes an important change among the figures on the Presidential chess-board; for thus, Secretary Seward, as the head of the New York conservatives, may be overshadowed by the more vigorous Stanton, and the first gun of the fall elections from the Keystone State. It is probable, too, that the Secretary of War and General Grant, as in all their relations heretofore, will soon be found in perfect accord on this paramount question of Southern restoration. The principles of Mr. Stanton may be patriotic, or they may be the seven Democratic principles of John Randolph—the five loaves and two fishes; or the principles of the Albany regency, Machiavelli and Mephistopheles combined; but whatever they may be, when Stanton abandons his party worshippers of the radical camp we are safe in the conclusion that they are weighed in the balance and found wanting; that they are near the end of their reign; and that their kingdom is already divided among the Medes and Persians.

The Tennessee Land Spoliation Scheme.

From the Daily News.

A pretty kettle of fish, indeed, was that which met at Knoxville on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of setting up a separate State Government for East Tennessee. These political brigands, doubtless under old Brownlow's instigation, feeling themselves at a disadvantage in the State, propose seriously to secede therefrom, and to set up a new concern which shall have Knoxville for its capital and Brownlow for its head. The arrant impudence of this programme is scarcely relieved by its more flagrant features. The individual who presided at the "Convention," one Judge Samuel Rodgers, with a view, probably, of ingratiating himself with the opponents of State sovereignty, said that it was not a secession movement, and then adds, rather logically, if they should secede "it will be from the Rebel to join the Union people."

The little scheme seems to have been for a long time in contemplation. The plan was concocted during what the learned Judge calls "the dark hour of the Rebellion," and has been held in abeyance since that time, and is now brought out, a little hesitatingly it is true, into the light, and invested with the sacred odor of Unionism, in order to make it palatable to the dominant powers.

So far as we can judge from the telegraphic summary of the "proceedings," there was but one individual present in the "Convention" who seemed to have a gleam of common sense, not to mention common decency, about him. This lucky individual, by name of James, while assenting to the main plan, had serious scruples about the true position of the State at large. What he wanted to know, you know, was whether Tennessee were a State or not. Upon this head we learn, from the telegraphic report, as follows:—

"Resolutions approving the address of the Committee, and advising a postponement of the question until Congress decides whether Tennessee is a State or not, were offered by James, a delegate from Hamilton."

The cool effrontery of James in putting this damper upon the harmonious proceedings of the "Convention" was promptly rebuked by having his "resolution almost unanimously voted down," as we gather from the telegraphic account. The gleam of reason displayed by James was, naturally enough, most objectionable to this band of territorial spoliators and kidnappers, who did not care a fig (however "loyal" they might be) for the Head Centre Stevens and his followers; and hence his untimely and intrusive "resolution" met its summary fate. Stevens & Co. might do very well to decide upon the admission of the Southern Representatives upon the floor of Congress; but Stevens & Co. were not the proper judges to arbitrate in the little separate State Government plan. That was reserved for the dignified and lofty-minded Brownlow and his partisans.

The incorrigible and bloodthirsty knave who now disgraces the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee sees, in the near future, the expiration of his term of office, and it is he, doubtless, who is at the bottom of all this impudent and treasonable talk of splitting Tennessee into halves. In order to insure himself another term as "Governor," this defier of all law—this King Stork who daily feasts his eyes on the spectacle of murdered and persecuted Southern men—wishes to slice off from the State that vulgar fraction thereof that is in sympathy with him, so that he may continue his reign for a little while longer, even if over that fraction. Brownlow knows very well that at the next election the people of Tennessee will kick him from their path as they would any vile and obscene thing, and for that reason he has set his underlings to work to agitate the question of the partition of Tennessee. The "Convention," at the close of its session, instructed its "President" to appoint a committee of three to bring the question before the Legislature. It now remains to be seen whether that body will bring this little band of revolutionists to their senses, or will advance the theft and outrage that they contemplate. The division of one American Sovereign State, as in the case of Virginia, without the consent of its citizens, is sufficient for this century. It will, perhaps, not be safe to repeat it.

Letters to H. G.

From the World.

There seems to be a perfect mania on the part of some Southerners to write letters to Horace Greeley, as if that modest philosopher had not explained himself very often, or as if he were accessible to an argument or capable of a conclusion. If they could only understand his formula they might save themselves and him a good deal of trouble. All the lucubrations of the *Tribune* may be easily summed up in a few words:—Major, Horace Greeley; minor, Horace Greeley; conclusion, Horace Greeley, to which he properly adds, with a consciousness of triumph, Q. E. D. We dety any human being, after sitting down anything which the white-coated philosopher has written, to come to any other residuum. Let us take his last to Governor Perry, and you see at once that his mind is as slack-twisted as his frame, and that his logic is as shambling as his gait.

Before the war, at least, there were four millions of human beings in the Southern States who were no more citizens nor parts of the people than the Gladiators were citizens of Rome, or the Helots citizens of Sparta. Since the war, they do not occupy any other position towards the States or the Union than they did before. They are no part of the people, and they cannot be made such without an amendment of the Constitution. Such is the law as settled by the history of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Now, when this proposition is presented to H. G. as a basis of argument, how does he meet it? With—Horace Greeley.

Again: South Carolina asserted the right of secession. H. G. was rather clear that she had the right. She exercised it. Now, one thing is perfectly certain, that, if she had the right and offered to pay her share of debt and purchase all the property of the Union within her boundaries, she did everything that was right, fair, and honorable, and that denying the right and maintaining an armed force within her limits in forts commanding her waters, was unjust and a sufficient cause of war.

If she had not the right of secession, then she was the aggressor.

Now, how does H. G. address himself to this proposition?

In the first place, he denies that the people seceded, because the blacks had nothing to say about it. They had nothing to say about the secession from Great Britain in 1776, and the slaves always helped the British just as they helped the Union army. To such a statement we get—diluted in many words—only Horace Greeley.

But again: H. G. insists that the people of the States were not in favor of secession, and would like to have had a popular vote on the ordinances. What are we to conclude from such an assertion? Why, naturally, if there had been a popular majority, that secession was right. Is that what the *Tribune* means? Of course not. It has denounced Copperheads and Rebels too virulently for that. Why, then, bring that forward? Because it was the duty of the inhabitants of the Southern States not only to satisfy themselves but to satisfy H. G. of the wide diffusion and strength of their convictions. This stupid *non-sequitur* has been repeated so often in the *Tribune* that it would seem as if a sense of the dreariness of its nonsense must have penetrated any brain; but when a man, instead of looking out at the world, looks in at H. G., he chews the cud and brings and returns the same masticated morsel from the stomach to the mouth.

The "tag" of the letter is peculiarly Greeleyish and not at all Horatian.

"When before did the victors in so mighty a struggle say to the vanquished, Let us henceforth be equals?"

We never heard that Governor Perry or any other man sought to be more than the equal of Mr. Greeley, but Mr. Greeley has for many years struggled to make an inequality between himself and Governor Perry, and has succeeded. It has cost a good deal of blood and money to produce the inequality, but the thing is done. We have bought for Mr. Greeley the right to extort from Governor Perry, not an admission of Mr. Greeley's equality, which was not denied, but of his own inequality. What Mr. Greeley thinks equality, is that Governor Perry shall not only agree that Mr. Greeley is his equal, but that somebody else whom Mr. Greeley chooses to have his equal shall be so too. Any person of decent intelligence perceives that such a proposition involves the inferiority of Governor Perry and the superiority of H. G.; that it carries with it mastership on one side, and subjugation on the other; but the *Tribune* has an effective answer—Horace Greeley.

Mohammed, sword in hand, said to the tribes of Arabia:—"Mohammedism or extermination." The tribes fought and were beaten. Those not killed became Mussulmans. "The victor in the mighty conflict said to the vanquished, 'Let us henceforth be equals.'" H. G. would probably, if made to undergo circumcision, to spit on the cross, and to take care of four wives, have some little doubts as to the justice and magnanimity which said to the vanquished, "Let us henceforth be equals;" but nothing short of such a surgical operation and such an increase of domestic duties could ever put into his head the ordinary notions of Englishmen and Americans about liberty and equality.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

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Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

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Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, 'ASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leases, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. P. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please punish the above. 5 4 6 5

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 12t FR JORDAN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. May 5, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the provisions of the Ordinance prohibiting persons from washing or causing to be washed "any Pavements in the City of Philadelphia, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening" will be rigidly enforced until the first of October prox.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,

5 5 3t Chief of Police.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a Lecture on MONDAY Evening, May 14. Subject—"Peculiar People." The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Books ore, No. 721 Chesnut street and the south half at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. 5 5 8t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 3 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving the Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereof entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 10m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Annual Meeting of contributors will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, on Tuesday, May 8, A. D. 1866 at 4 P. M., an election of four Trustees and six Managers will be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. MACGREGOR J. MITCHELL,

5 4 4t* Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the Union Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA April 16, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same

5 2 w1m6t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 NASSAU Street, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Miller's Eurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Of all descriptions, Always on hand, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street. One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881, 5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

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16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS* No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 26 $rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

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HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS," "HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA," Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE" 1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY 10th instant. Freight, taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 5 5 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN E. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11 smth 6rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of *WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,* AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE, 5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

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JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20 5 No. 18 S. FOURTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware. 8 30 5

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 8 5

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships, and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified and a Badge with the inscription "SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. These advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

Single Errands with a Hand Work for a certain	package.	time.
10 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour.....20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour.....35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour.....50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours.....65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.....$1 25

One day.....2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office or the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent. 4 24 16trp Office No. 423 WALNUT Stree

MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt

The Constitutional Power of the Senate in Appointments.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

The Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which has just passed that body, calls public attention to a subject of great moment. That amendment provides that "No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before his confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation, or expiration of term of office during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment, or removed for acts done in violation of the duties of his office, the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session."

As is well known, the Constitution provides that, except in certain specified cases, all appointments to office shall be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." To provide for vacancies which might "happen" during a recess of the Senate, the President is authorized "to fill up all vancacies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." Under this latter clause of the Constitution an abuse has obtained which threatens to totally subvert the constitutional functions of the Senate as a part of the appointing power. The practice has grown up of *making vacancies* by removal during the recess of the Senate, then to commission new officers holding until the end of the next session. If that body do not in the meantime confirm the appointment of the incumbent, then, at the end of the next session, a vacancy occurs by the expiration of his commission, when the President immediately reappoints him, and he holds on again until the end of the next session. Thus an officer may be kept perpetually in power, without the advice and consent of the Senate.

This anamolous proceeding might be extended so that every officer in the Government should be holding under Presidential appointment alone, and the power of the Senate be thus entirely subverted. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated anything of this sort; and the language of the Constitution will not bear such a construction. A vacancy "happens" only when it is made in a certain way, such as by death, casualty, resignation, or the like. A vacancy made by removal does not, in any just sense of the word, "happen." Who would think of maintaining, because the Constitution provides that if vacancies "happen" in the Senate during the recess of a Legislature, the Executive of the State may make temporary appointments, that therefore the Executive may *make* a vacancy by removal, and then proceed to fill it?

It is high time the power to make these extra-constitutional appointments should be tested, and the Senate has taken a step in the right direction in adopting the amendment in question. W. S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

DEATH OF G. C. BOWER, JR.—The meeting of the Press Club on Saturday afternoon was well attended, and the action had was of an extremely interesting character. Every speaker testified to the virtues of the deceased. As a matter of respect the Club resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

Casper Souder, Jr., the President of the Club, was in the chair. Ernest C. Wallace moved that a committee be appointed to draft an appropriate memorial in his honor. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—Ernest C. Wallace, John Davis Watson, William H. Cunnington, John B. Young, John Hasson, John McDevitt, John M. Grier.

The following was then submitted to the body:—

The committee appointed to take action on the decease of Mr. George C. Bower, Jr., one of the original members of the Philadelphia Press Club, desire to place upon the record of the Club a testimonial of the regard in which Mr. Bower was held by his associates.

He began his journalistic career some ten years since, and up to the day of his death he showed a degree of zeal and energy in the pursuit of the profession of his choice which was worthy of emulation. He was connected with most of the daily papers of this city as reporter or correspondent; he also labored ably and faithfully as correspondent for journals in other cities during the Rebellion. Discarding pecuniary advantages which might have accrued if he had abandoned the profession he had deliberately adopted, he clung to his journalistic career during the storm of war and during a more peaceful era. As a correspondent "at the front," during the deadliest campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, he was ever foremost, and his reports were always eagerly looked for. So zealous was he that, in the line of his duty, as he understood it, he received a wound which temporarily disabled him, though it did not diminish his ardor in the pursuit to which he had at that time devoted his life. During the past few months Mr. Bower had turned his attention to the acquisition of the art of telegraphy, with a view to making that branch of the dissemination of information the business of his more mature years. He pursued this study with indefatigable energy, and up to the day before his death he was employed in gaining a thorough knowledge of the art. The committee felt free to proffer the warmest eulogies of their deceased associate. He was a thorough gentleman, a warm friend, and a pleasant companion in the labors of the profession. Full of kindly feeling himself, he drew forth from all with whom he was connected kindred qualities, and when they stand around his open grave, every member of this Club who has ever been in contact with him, will have some warm and kindly recollection of George Collier Bower. The committee therefore offer the following:—

Resolved, That the foregoing testimonial be spread upon the minutes of the association.

Resolved That in respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Press Club will attend the funeral in a body; and that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a member of the Club be appointed to prepare a biographical memoir of the deceased, to be read at some future meeting of the Club.

Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Wallace, Hasson, Watson, Runkle, Souder, McDevitt, Smith, and Fisher, after which the resolutions were adopted. Ernest C. Wallace, sq., was appointed to prepare the memorial.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Fifteenth Anniversary of this praiseworthy institution will be held in Rev. A. Cookman's spacious and beautiful church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets instead of Dr. Adams' Church, as announced in THE TELEGRAPH last week), on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, May 8, commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock, precisely. Revs. Henson, Cookman, and Beadler will make short addresses. There will also be a number of dialogues and recitations by the children of the Home, one hundred of whom will be present. They will also sing a number of beautiful and appropriate songs and hymns. As the occasion gives promise of great interest, it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance. A collection for the purpose of raising a fund for the proper furnishing of the school-room will be taken up. The desks and benches in the school-room are very sadly out of repair, and need renewing, an object which it is hoped will be secured by the collection to-morrow evening. The Union Passenger Railroad cars run directly past Dr. Cookman's church. No charge for admission.

A TURNING OF THE TABLES.—The particulars of the accusation of Daniel Foley for the murder of James Needs have been already published. They were disgusting in the extreme. The accusers were Cornelius Boyer, his wife, and Johnson Kelly. The complaint was made on Saturday week, when Alderman Beitler committed all the parties for a hearing. This was held on last Saturday. The story is now proved a deliberate conspiracy, and it ended in the committal of the witnesses for perjury and conspiracy. It will be remembered that on the first hearing the witnesses swore point blank that some time ago Foley called at the tavern of Boyer, Front and Wharton streets, and offered some gold plate and two sets of teeth for sale. It was noticed, however, that while Boyer swore that the gold plate and false teeth were offered for sale to him, and that Kelly advised him not to buy them, as he would probably get himself into trouble by doing so, Mrs. Boyer swore that her husband was not present, but that the plate and teeth were offered to her. When the case was ready for a further hearing, Cornelius Boyer was first called upon to testify.

Alderman Beitler said—You were sworn on Saturday last in this case; repeat in the presence of Foley's counsel what you then said.

Boyer—I was in liquor then; I don't know anything about this matter.

Mr. Beitler—Did Daniel Foley offer to sell to you a gold plate and two sets of false teeth?

Boyer—I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Beitler—Anything about it? about what?

Boyer—I don't know of his coming to the house with a gold plate and teeth; I was in liquor when I made the statement

On the cross-examination Boyer repeated the same thing, declaring that he had never seen a gold plate in Foley's possession.

Johnson Kelly was now called up by the Alderman, and was told to state all he knew about the plate and false teeth.

Kelly—I said I thought Foley was the man who brought the gold plate and teeth to the house of Boyer; I did not say he was the man

Mr. Beitler—Yes, you did say so; you said, also, that you advised Cornelius Boyer not to buy the plate and teeth, yet Mrs. Boyer swore that Cornelius was not present; which of them swore to the truth, Mr. or Mrs Boyer?

Kelly—Boyer was not there at the time.

The counsel for Foley, after asking Kelly a few questions, said that he thought Foley entitled to his discharge, and the Alderman dismissed the complaint.

Mr. O'Byrne, who represented Foley, now preferred a charge of perjury against Boyer and Kelly, and Foley was sworn. He said—I was present at the hearing on Saturday last, and there was not one word of truth in what Boyer and Kelly swore to; it never took gold plate and false teeth to Boyer's house; nor do I believe that Kelly even saw me until the day of my arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bonham—Did not you say to Kelly and Boyer, in the County Prison, that the best way to get out of the scrape was to say that you all had been on a drunken spree?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Beitler—What did Boyer say to you on the subject?

Witness—He asked me how I felt with the rope about my neck, and I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to speak to me in that way; he then said that the best way to get out of the trouble was to say that they were drunk, and that they knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Beitler committed them in default of four thousand dollars bail each.

POLICE ITEMS.—Before Alderman Devlin on Saturday, William Newman was charged with having broken into a room on the third floor of No. 11 South Third street, occupied by Edward Butler, and stealing from a bureau clothing and small articles valued at about forty dollars. The allegation is that the defendant was familiar with the premises; that he was seen about the building during the day of the robbery, and that he had no visible means of support. The door leading to the room of Mr. Butler was forced open by a large iron spike, which was found upon the premises. Newman was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Margaret Smith was arrested in a store at Seventh and South streets, while offering to pledge a new delaine dress and a sack. The articles were afterwards identified as the property of Mrs. Moullan, residing at No. 1007 Naylor street. The accused was taken before Alderman Bonsall, and committed for a further hearing.

A New Yorker named John Clark was arrested at Second and Brown streets, on suspicion of the larceny of clothing from a hotel. It is said that he has been stopping at various houses and registered a different name at each place. He was committed by Alderman Toland.

Complaints of losses by pickpockets have of late been so numerous that an effort is now being made to drive the whole fraternity from the city. On Saturday night raids were made upon all the thieves' boarding-houses in Philadelphia. Different detachments of police were sent to different localities, under the direction of Chief of Detectives Franklin. The result was the capture of about forty persons. People who have suffered from pickpockets are requested to be present at 2 o'clock at the Central Police Station, at Fifth and Chesnut, this afternoon, where they can see these vagabonds, and if possible identify them. It is hoped that every one interested will be present. Chief Franklin is doing all that is in his power to drive pickpockets from the city. It now remains for the victims of these scamps to come forward and identify them.

A PROFESSOR ELECTED.—Charles I. Stille has been elected by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania Professor of Belles Lettres, vice Professor Coppee, resigned. Professor Coppee leaves the University with the best wishes of both faculty and students, he having during his long connection with the college done much to gain the respect and esteem of all. He was a true friend to the collegian, and many now in the turmoil of business life look back to pleasant hours passed in his class-room. He was a thorough disciplinarian, yet none were more kind. Professor Stille is a gentleman of high literary attainments, and well calculated to fill the position for which he has been selected.

NEW HOSE HOUSE.—About the 1st of June the Friendship Fire Company will commence the erection of a new hose house, at the corner of Norris and Sepviva streets, Nineteenth Ward. It will be four stories high, with French roof, thirty-eight feet front and one hundred and two feet deep. The principal room will be thirty-five by sixty-five feet. No expense will be spared to make the building complete in all respects.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes:—

"General W. H. Richardson has been reappointed Adjutant-General of the State by the Governor. According to an agreement of the members of the Legislature, the appointment of General Richardson was decided upon; but it was afterwards determined to leave the matter in the hands of the Governor, who only executed the will of the Assembly in making the appointment."

Richardson was Adjutant-General during the Rebellion, and Colonel Strother ("Porte Crayon"), who served in the Union army, is displaced to make way for him.

—"Mrs. General Grant's exquisite hands" excite the admiration of the newspaper correspondents.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

CONCERT HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at CONCERT HALL by the BLACK SWAN TROUPE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1866.
The time and place for the sale of tickets will be announced soon. 5 5 3t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 Old MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 *

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575 25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1 00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks			$30 000
1	do	do		10 000
1	do	do		5,000
1	do	do		4,000
1	do	do		3,000
1	do	do		2 000
25	do	do	$1000 each	25 000
5	do	do	$200 each	10,000
20	do	do	$50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue		10,000
1	do	do Lake street		5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street		5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st		10 000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets		6,000
3	do	do in good locality		9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.
Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.
References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Lethingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed all commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
the popular young American tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in the Historical Drama, in five acts, written by Judge Robert T. Conrad, late of this city, and entitled,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC.
This play was written expressly for Edwin Forrest, Esq., and purchased from him by Edwin Adams, whose sole property it now is.
Adrian de Telligny.....EDWIN ADAMS
Supported by Miss JOSIE ORTON, and a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,
and farewell appearance in this city of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, AND ANTOINE,
the Child Wonder
YOUNG AMERICA,
the wonderful
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
Signorita PEPITA, Mons. VON HAMME, Mesdames MARZETTI, RAVEL, and DESIREE, Mons. VANDRIS, GARCIA and SCHMIDT, and the full
BALLET CORPS OF FORTY.
ON MONDAY EVENING, May 7,
first night of the great Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with wonderful Tricks and Transformations.
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as.....The Green Monster
Last time of the grand Ballet, entitled
PEDRITA,
in which Signorita PEPITA, Mons. VON HAMME and the grand Corps de Ballet will appear.
For the last time but one, the Pet of the City,
YOUNG AMERICA,
will perform his daring feats on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
and LAST WEEK of the RAVEL ENGAGEMENT.
ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....38 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 12,
SIXTH AND LAST RAVEL MATINEE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABELEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESTNUT Street.
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1866.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Miss Noemie de Marguerittes.
GREAT BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.
A NEW AND ELEGANT COMEDY,
entitled
THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE,
AND
THE POPULAR PATHETIC PLAY
OF
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
on this occasion will sing
FOUR CHARMING SONGS,
and execute
LA DANZA WALTZ,
and
THE MAYPOLE POLKA,
composed and dedicated to her by
MARK HASSLER.
TWO BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
including the tender and touching melody of
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.
AUBER'S CELEBRATED BRINDISI, IN
and the impressive and expressive
AVE MARIA,
which at the Walnut Street Theatre, during Miss de Marguerittes' recent brilliant engagement, was received with spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations of
FLATTERING FAVOR.
THE ENTIRE STAR COMPANY
OF THE
ARCH STREET THEATRE
will appear in the
COMEDY AND PLAY,
and all the vast and magnificent resources of Mrs. Drew's establishment will be brought into requisition to render this
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. 5 7 2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 7,
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT OF MCKEE RANKIN.
The thrilling Play of
THE DEAD HEART.
Robert Landry (first time here).....McKee Rankin
Abbe Latour.....Owen Marlowe
Toupet.....Stuart Robson
Catharine Duval.....Miss E. Price
Cerisette.....Mrs. C. Henri
To conclude with the Comedy of
PERFECTION.
Charles Paragon.....McKee Rankin
Sir Lawrence Paragon.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
Kate O'Brien.....Mrs. C. Henri
Susan.....Miss C. Reed
TUESDAY—Complimentary Testimonial to
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of OWEN MARLOWE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 7,
THIRTEENTH NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivalled
MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens, carrying with them their treasure; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon ringing of bells, etc. etc., make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents 5 7 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of say about—
9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
150 Shoes,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
50 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs. Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,
and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t Asst. D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables, SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz.:—
3 Cavalry Private's Jackets.
33 Bed Sacks (single).
32 Flannel Shirts.
1 Drum Case.
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large).
28 Hospital Tent Pins (small).
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Term—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND Va., April 30, 1866.
SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.
This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—
Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Guns complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Correct lists or articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.
By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
4 19 tf 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.
By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness,	125 lbs. Tallow,
38 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
160 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
50 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks,
3 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
8 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
1 Ambulance (four horse)	200 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
30 Portable Forges,	500 Tire Bolts,
50 Anvils,	350 Linch Pins,
27 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
300 Benches,	20 pairs sets 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
120 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
54 Ladles,	200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1 60 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1600 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
35 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
96 Bread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
100 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
720 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	22 Hand Saws,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Fenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Pritchels and Punches,	60 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	5 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pincher,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and Hand Axes,
800 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Bellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
30 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
225 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows,	30 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
2000 Plastering Laths,	25 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	18,000 Grain Sacks.
27 Feed Troughs,	
88 Double trees and Lead tars,	

One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and
One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.
The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.
A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—
5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
84 lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 Chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches,
34 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
69½ feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Reels for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp shades,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
2631 Rope halters,
52 Water casks,
1 Life boat, iron,
1 Life boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.
Sale to commence at ten A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—
17,000 Spades, new;
5000 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.
These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufactures, and many of them are in original packages
Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen
Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.
In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—
6873 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " without handles.
3776 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 23 19t Depot of Washington.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—
Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.
Commodore B. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.
By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,
ON WEDNESDAY May 23

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in al of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning..

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866.

The "Mountain Partridge" Turns on Its Pursuers.

THERE is a sublimity of impudence as well as of moral grandeur. Audacity often impresses the beholder so strongly with amazement, that what reason would have failed to accomplish is secured by bold effrontery. There is a military maxim which declares that "Temerity is often the soundest discretion," and JAMES M. SCOVEL, despairing of cleansing himself of the charge of perfidy, perjury, and treachery, has sought to win by insolence what could never be gained by argument. When he appeared before the Board of Directors of the Union League some ten days since, to show cause why he should not be suspended from that body, he read an elaborately prepared defense, which, after consuming another week in revision and probable submission to friends, was given to the public in the Sunday papers of yesterday.

The conduct of this *rara avis* is too well known to the reader for us to unnecessarily waste time in repeating it here. But as his defense is now entering on a new style of oratory, we cannot forbear calling attention to its beauties. The opening sentence, in which Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, Pegasus, Parnassus, *Symposiums*, and laurels are familiarly introduced, is a fine outburst of classic knowledge; and, had we not read it before in an article from the pen of our ex-Minister to Hong Kong, would have deeply impressed us with a profound veneration for the acquirements of the "State Senator." But all the playful satire contained in the peroration disappears in the succeeding sentence, when the accused leaps up as though he would indeed escape "like a partridge fleeing to the mountains," flaps his wings in the faces of the Board, and utters a desperate appeal to memory:—"Or it flashed across the eye of my mind, as I recollected through how many weary days in the fall of 1864 I carried the flag of my country and the banner of ANDY CURTIN through Franklin, Venango, Jefferson, and Clarion—it occurred to me that I so nearly lost my own election to the Senate of New Jersey, in my anxiety that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should stand without a stain in that memorable campaign, that the League—so eager to reward modest merit—had prepared some unexpected, but not undeserved testimonial for me."

We had never known before that JAMES carried or followed the flag of his country anywhere; but we think it more than likely that this is not a metaphor. We know of old how desirous to receive applause SCOVEL was; and hence are not surprised if he really did wave an American flag, in order by such clap-trap to be greeted with the coveted round of cheers. There is something else added to this short sentence, but the diction grows so obscure that we really cannot determine whether "the eloquent BREWSTER" called him "dear Philadelphia," or whether somebody else was thus honored.

Having laid mythology under contribution, a charge is made on SHAKESPEARE. That SCOVEL had read that author we know, because he distinctly asked, some time since, "What's he to Hecuba," etc. But now a new draught is drawn, and "air-drawn daggers," "skipping spirits," and the "God of Liberty" are conjoined. There is a peculiarity about the production of this victim of "The world, the flesh, and the devil" which is noticeable, and we would call attention to it, so that the students of the grammar schools can avoid the same error in their compositions. When he commences a sentence the meaning is clear enough, but as he progresses, the idea grows fainter and fainter, until finally overwhelmed amidst a mass of words. But we cannot continue to analyze this refined and perspicuous production. It is so thoroughly SCOVEL that the whistle of the partridge sounds in each paragraph, the guns of the *Cumberland* seem booming in its types and figures, while Gibraltar is suggested because of the dim height at which the points are placed.

While we have a column of sentences about mythology and certain counties in the interior of Pennsylvania, yet the main, the only question, is entirely avoided. He says:—"Here is not the place in which to state my objections to the President of the Corn Exchange as *the* candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey. My objections to him were perfectly satisfactory to me. I was ready to elect any man other than the President of the Corn Exchange. The *power* which sported with the Legislature did not recede from a position imperiously assumed; I could not recede from mine;" but does not state by what right he constituted himself the judge of whether the nominee of the party was a suitable man or not. Who was J. M. SCOVEL, that he dared to dictate to the great Union party of New Jersey? He was the servant of the Republican voters of Camden. They all favor the regular nominee, and how dared he to gainsay their choice, and act as a modern tribune, to utter the "I forbid?" This he does not tell us, but prates about heart and conscience, popular faith and duty. It is well to talk, but we have too often heard that—

"A man may smile and smile, and be a villain."

His whole course is characterized by the grossest violation of principle; the people have found him out, and he may well cry with "Cassio:"—

"O, I have lost my reputation!
I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial."

He calls it a bubble, so his reputation was one got without merit, but not less without deserving. His imbecility will not even allow him to make out a consistent case for himself.

He says, in one part, that it was because STOCKTON was illegally rejected from the Senate that he refused to go into joint convention; and in another, not a dozen lines below, he declares that "I was ready to elect any other man." What puerile and palpable inconsistency is herein shown!

JAMES M. SCOVEL thought that with his puny arm he could stop the advancement of the best of the Republicans in New Jersey. He will soon find his mistake. We are told of an Irishman who, once visiting the Alps, was shown the spot where the Danube originated. It was there a tiny stream. "Why," exclaimed the son of Erin, "if I jam me hat in there I shall shut 'em off from all water at Vienna." Such has been SCOVEL'S idea; but despite his childish yet treacherous effort, the great, broad, deep stream of Union will ever flow in New Jersey, and despite all opposition gain its ends, subduing treason in the opposition, and crushing its perjured friends.

Colorado.

COLORADO, the bill for whose admission as a State has now passed both Houses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law, was originally carved out of the Territories of Kansas, Utah, and New Mexico. Ten years ago there was not a white man residing within its borders. In the summer of 1858, a small party of explorers, attracted by the rumors long prevalent among the Indians of the existence of gold somewhere about the head-waters of the Kansas, started out from Lawrence on a tour of discovery. They travelled as far west as Pike's Peak, which a number of them—a woman among the rest—ascended. They explored the country pretty thoroughly, going north until they reached Cherry creek, near the present site of the city of Denver. There they found gold in the sands of Cherry creek, and as they thought in paying quantities.

Members of the company returning to Kansas brought back specimens of the gold, and published the discovery. This was late in the fall of 1858, and was the first the outside world knew of the existence of gold in Colorado. The newly discovered region was then known under the general cognomen of Pike's Peak or the Pike's Peak country. A very large immigration rushed to Colorado in the following spring, the most of the immigrants immediately returning in disgust. Indeed, the discoveries of gold which up to this time had been made were not of a character to warrant the excitement that had been aroused. The diggings about Cherry creek were very limited in extent, and not at all rich. Still the immigration resulted in good, for thousands of the new-comers dispersed over the country prospecting, and soon in the mountains west of Denver discovered those rich and extensive deposits of gold-bearing quartz which have since made Colorado so famous.

The development of Colorado has been retarded, partly by the war, which diminished emigration and retarded the flow of capital, partly by difficulties encountered in the reduction of its ores, and still more by the discoveries of gold in Montana and Idaho. Its present population is probably not far from 100,000. Recently more successful methods of reducing its ores, and saving the gold, have been introduced, and a more promising future seems opening before it. Denver, its chief city, has a population of about 10,000, and is distant from Philadelphia by the most direct route 1882 miles.

The Last New York Forgery.

FORGERIES and like crimes are getting to be so numerous among us that they scarcely excite public attention. If some prominent stock operator or bank officer steals or embezzles several hundred thousand dollars, the particulars of the affair are read in the newspapers with little more concern than is caused by a big fire or a steamboat explosion. Beyond some such exclamation as "Oh, oh!" "My eyes!" "What a great rascal!" or, by way of admiring eulogy of the smartness that went in for a great sum instead of a little one—"A fellow might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," the general mass of the community think little and say less about the last grand swindle.

It is only a few months ago that a young man, a son of one of the largest bankers in New York and a member in the firm of which his father was the head, committed forgeries involving millions of money. He seems to have been so indifferent about the matter as respects his own responsibility, either to the persons he had wronged or to the law he had violated, that he never left the city, but was taken on the public street a few days after the discovery of his crime, and bore himself throughout all the subsequent proceedings in his case before the Court with an immovable *sang froid* that was perfectly marvellous. His conduct in that regard can be accounted for on no other theory than that dishonesty in financial operations in New York had grown to be too common for special wonder, and also, perhaps, a fancy that the great wealth and high business position of his father might possibly screen the forger from the social and legal consequences of his enormous frauds. Nor was young KETCHUM much out in his calculations touching the sympathy his situation would excite. He was not only powerfully defended before the court that tried him, but since his conviction and imprisonment importunate appeals have been made by certain leading merchants and bankers in New York to the Governor of that State for a pardon.

Hence, there need be no surprise at the forgeries just perpetrated by a New York broker named JOHN ROSS. There was not much in the case of Mr. KETCHUM, junior, to deter anybody from imitating his exploits; and though Ross was more moderate in his aspirations, he played, nevertheless, for a pretty nice stake (about $300,000), and had the sharpness to make off with his booty. Whether he will be caught or not is doubtful, while it is pretty certain that if taken and brought to trial, there will be more money, zeal, and influence spent to save him from the whip of justice, than to convict and punish him.

There is one fact in the transactions of Ross that deserves a remark or two. Report says:—

"Some days since, it would appear, arrangements were made by the forger to purchase fifty thousand dollars in gold from the firm, and on Wednesday afternoon Ross called in person to receive the funds. While the money was being counted the purchaser produced a check for sixty-four thousand and odd dollars, drawn on the Continental Bank—with which Ross was known to have an account—to the order of the drawer, and by him duly endorsed. As this check bore the certification stamp of the teller of the bank, a prudent member of the firm sent a lad to the Continental Bank to assure himself of the genuineness of the certification. The first teller of the financial institution at which the document was presented, examined the paper, and at once pronounced the same duly certified."

This shows how carelessly banking business, involving thousands of dollars, is done in New York. It would seem almost impossible that the first teller of a bank, with his suspicions aroused by circumstances, could declare genuine a forgery of his own certification of a check. And yet this actually occurred, according to the above-quoted statement. If, therefore, it shall be concluded that the act of the teller could not have been the result of want of care or skill in his office, then the only other hypothesis left is, that the teller was an accomplice of Ross in the forgery, and this would appear to be the opinion that has already obtained in New York. One of the papers there says:—

"It is rumored that the teller of the institution, being subsequently called upon to produce his certification book, to ascertain if the number of the check was to be found thereupon as an evidence of its genuineness, declined to do so, and many incline to the belief that the paper passed upon Messrs. CRONISE & Co. is genuine."

Such instances of crime in business circles are fitted to cause a very general feeling of distrust, and to hinder the movements of trade and finance to the extent that confidence in men's honesty is weakened. But forgeries and peculations will multiply, unless a wholesome public sentiment is exerted to prevent them; and that can never be, so long as reputedly respectable men try to protect criminals like young KETCHUM from judicial condemnation, and, failing in that, next seek to have them pardoned.

Equity the Best Policy.

IT should not be forgotten that, in our endeavors to have the late Rebel States reconstructed upon the basis of justice and essential republicanism, we are laboring for the best interests of all the people of those States. The lasting welfare of the late slaveholders and Rebels themselves will be best consulted by the triumph of equity. They do not see it so, perhaps, yet that is no reason why equity should not be enforced by the nation for the common good.

The oligarchic class at the South cannot be trusted with even its own best interests. It is short-sighted and infatuated. To gratify its pride and arrogance it would, if left to itself, bring ruin upon its own head. The Rebellion is proof of this. No step could have been more suicidal for the South, yet the ruling class plunged into it reckless of results.

So, too, with regard to the question of labor at the South, upon which its very life as a community depends, the ruling class is acting with its accustomed fatuity. Instead of seeking to make the blacks, who form the great mass of the laboring population, contented, and attaching them to the soil, they are doing everything possible to oppress and degrade them. Some are even so demented as to wish to drive them out of the country altogether. If left to themselves, the late slaveholders would forever ruin the material interests of the South.

Again, everybody can see that it is for the interest of the South to secure as great an influx as possible of Northern emigration and capital. But, instead of acting so as to secure this desirable end, the ruling class is doing everything it can to create such a state of society and public sentiment that no Northern man will feel safe in living there, or in sending a dollar of money there for investment. Even their newspapers are becoming filled again with their old tirades of abuse concerning the "Yankees," and are directly inciting the ignorant rabble to their former deeds of violence and lawlessness. Upon every great question which involves the future welfare and progress of the South, her ruling classes are exhibiting a degree of folly painful to contemplate.

It is quite evident that the measure of our action towards these people should be, not their own querulous demands, not their prejudiced likes or dislikes, *but our own sense of justice and right*. We have the power, and the moral and political right to use it, and we ought to use it for the highest good of the whole people. If these Rebels, who have so lately laid down the arms with which they sought to overthrow the Government, are dissatisfied with our actions, let them be dissatisfied. Their opinion, in view of their late action, is of but little consequence. It is vastly more important that equity and the public good should be secured.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The movement for erecting the new State of East Tennessee is being vigorously pressed. The Knoxville Convention has adopted, with almost entire unanimity, an address to the Legislature of the State favoring a division. East Tennessee is emphatically loyal, while the western part of the State is quite as strongly disloyal. A bitter state of feeling exists between the two sections, and the movement for a division is very popular among the loyal people. Should the consent of the Legislature be obtained to the proposed erection of the new State, the matter will then come before Congress for its approval or rejection.

A COUNTERFEITER was lately convicted on the testimony of a colored witness in the United States District Court at Newbern, North Carolina. Under the old conservative *regime* this criminal would have escaped, as the testimony of a colored person could not be received. This was a good arrangement for criminals, but a bad one for justice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 7, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the advance. 5-20s sold at 102@102¼; 109¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¼ for 7·30s; and 95⅝ for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand at a further advance; the new issue sold at 97¾, an advance of ½, and old do. at 93, an advance of ½.

In Railroad shares there was less doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 31¾@31¾, a slight decline; Reading at 53¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅞@54, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, no change; 121½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; and 42 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 31@35, closing at the former rate, a decline of 6; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 56½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 52 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 220 was bid for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; and 52 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Delaware Division sold at 51½. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 62 for Wyoming Valley Canal; and 54 for Lehigh Navigation.

Oil shares were dull and neglected, with the exception of Ocean, which sold largely at from 7⅞@8, the latter rate an advance of 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1050	U S 5-20s 62	102	100 sh	Catawissa pf	31¾
$4500	U S 7·30s July	102¼	100 sh	do	s30 31¾
$500	City 6s, new	97½	300 sh	do	b5 31¾
$500	do	97½	100 sh	do	b30 31¾
$1000	do	97⅝	100 sh	do	31½
$4000	do	97⅝	100 sh	do	b5 31½
$5000	do	97⅝	200 sh	do	b5 31½
$500	do	93	100 sh	do	s30 31½
$1500	do	93	400 sh	do	b5 31½
$2000	Un Canals	57	400 sh	do	b5 31½
$3000	Reading 1 m 6s	93	200 sh	do	b5 31½
100 sh	Ocean	b30 6	100 sh	do	31½
110 sh	do	7	700 sh	do	b5 31¾
200 sh	do	8	200 sh	do	b5 31¾
300 sh	do	b30 8	200 sh	Phil & Erie	33
100 sh	Read	s10wn 53¾	21 sh	Hazleton	56
2 sh	Del. Div	51	100 sh	13th & 15th	19½
4 sh	Penn R	53¾	100 sh	Hest'v'e R	32
920 sh	do	lots 54	100 sh	do	31

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOATIONS.

10 A. M.	127¾	12 M.	128¼
11 A. M.	128	1 P. M.	128¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling
American Gold	128¼	128¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	114	115
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	¼	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128	128½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	121	...

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June, 1864	11¾	11⅞
"	"	July, 1864	11¼	11⅜
"	"	August, 1864	10¾	10⅞
"	"	October, 1864	9⅜	9½
"	"	Dec., 1864	8⅜	8½
"	"	May, 1865	6¾	6⅞
"	"	August, 1865	4¾	4⅞
"	"	Sept., 1865	4¼	4⅜
"	"	October, 1865	3⅞	4

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 7—The Flour Market continues to be characterized with much firmness, but the transactions are limited to the wants of the home trade, who purchase in small lots only at prices ranging from $7 to $8 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@9 25 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $10 50@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 1300 barrels of the latter to go out of the market; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues quiet, but firm, with small sales at $5@5 25 ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

There is a good demand for Wheat of prime quality and holders are firm in their views. Small sales are reported at $2 40@2 55 for fair and good red; $2 75 for choice, do; and $2 75@2 95 for white. Rye is in good request with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 93 cents; and 1500 bushels Canada at $1·05. There is a moderate inquiry for Corn, and there is but little coming for yard. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 83 cents. Oats are scarce and in active request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 60 cents, and Delaware at 61@62 cents. In Barley and Malt no sales reported.

Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy seed; Flaxseed tends upwards. Sales are reported at $2 70@2 75.

No. 1 Quercitron continues very scarce, but there is not much demand for the article. We quote at $29 ₱ ton.

There is no change to notice in the Whisky market. Small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at $2 24@2 26, and 50 bbls. Ohio at $2·27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 7.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, and prices have advanced fully 1 cent ₱ lb. About 2100 head arrived, and sold at from 17@18 cents for extras; 15@16 cents for fair to good; and 13@14 cents ₱ lb. for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:

15 head, Jacob Sellingbreed, Lancaster co., 7¾@8, gross.
101 " McFillin & Montague, Lanc. co., 14@17.
100 " J. McFillin, Lancaster co., 16@17.
20 " E. S. McFillin, Lancaster co., 17@18.
145 " Ulman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 16@18.
160 " Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 15@17¾.
60 " Mooney & Bro., Western, 8¾@9¾.
82 " Schamburg & Frank, Lanc. co., 15@17¾.
13 " Sturn & Co., Lancaster co., 7@9.
15 " Dryfoos & Brother, Lancaster co., 14@15¾.
40 " A. Chain & Bro., Western, 14@17.
88 " H. Chain Illinois, 15@16¾.
140 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster county, 16@17¾.
116 " J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 15@18.
32 " Wood & Haines, Lancaster county, 8.
72 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 15@17¾.
16 " J. Turner, Lancaster county, 17.
61 " P. McFillin, Lancaster county, 16@17.
55 " A. & J. Christie, Lancaster county, 16@17¾.
172 " Owen Smith, Lancaster county, 16@18¾.
41 " Kimble & Miller, Chester county, 15¾@18¾.
151 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 16@17.
41 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.

Sheep continue in fair demand. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6¾@7¾ ₱ pound gross, as to quality.

Cows have advanced. 200 head sold at $50@80 for Springers, and $70@100 ₱ head for Milch Cows.

Hogs.—Prices are rather better. 1200 head sold at the different yards at from $12@14 the 100 pounds, net.

AN ETHIOPIAN CHANGING HIS SKIN.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Herald* has the annexed curious statement:—"We are informed of a singular case of change of color that is now going on in the person of a black man living in Culpeper county, Va. Our informant has known the negro for fifteen years, and describes him to have been at one time as 'black as tar.' Within the last three months the negro has been gradually changing his skin. His hands are still dark, but from the wrists to the shoulders his arms are as fair as any white man's. His whole body is spotted, gradually changing its hue. It is a marvel, in view of the fact that the negro has never had a day's sickness and is healthy now."

ARREST OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS.—Four of the other persons, including one railroad brakeman, implicated in the (New Haven Railroad) robbery of the Adams Express Company on the 6th of January last, were arrested yesterday and held for trial. The investigation of the case will disclose the manner in which crimes are planned in the metropolis, and the numerous agencies secured to make their perpetration successful.—*New York Express, 5th.*

HORRID.—An old citizen, named Ben O. Davis, made some remark during the recent riot in Memphis as to the good disposition of a colored barber with whom he was conversing, when he was instantly shot dead for it by some person unknown.

FASHIONS IN THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.—The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* asserts that there are, by actual count, one hundred and seventy-five different styles of hats worn by the ladies of that city, and visible any fine day on the street.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Seventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at other office.
All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze, J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. [5 5 6t
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Will exhibit in Philadelphia
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 7, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LOT,
corner of
LOCUST AND BROAD STREETS.
PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ON WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED more brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry or the splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR!
Carrying a Living
LION IN THE STREETS!
and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful Car's, representing
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
and other Chariots, Cars, and Berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most beautiful LADY RIDERS in the world,
FOUR ELFIN SHETLAND PONIES
drawing the FAIRY CHARIOT OF TITANIA. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.
MR. CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS LIONS
will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert, and the jungle, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Lady and Gentleman Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 12 years.....25 cents.
Performances at 2 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars. 5 7

A REWARD OF $30 WILL BE PAID AT RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 118 S. SECOND Street for apprehension and delivery there of the following named deserters from United States Army, supposed to be lurking in this city:—

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regt.	Age.	Comp'n.	Eyes.	Hair
Charles Krautz,	private.	G,	75th Inf.	36	dark,	hazel,	gray
Geo. Richmond,	do	F,	6th cav.,	19	fair,	blue	br'n.
Henry Tracey,	recruit,	—,	12th Int.,	32,	fair,	br'n.	bl'k.
Wm. Stratton,	do.,	—,	4th Art.,	21	fair,	br'n.	dark.

C. L. BEST,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army,
1t Recruiting Officer.

$12,000, $10,000, $6000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on Mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 5 3t* No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 16 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

BANK NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 3 6t B. R. COMEGYS, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand, free of taxes.
5 1 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., clear of tax and payable on demand.
5 1 6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
5 1 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

FASHIONS 1866.

RECOMMEND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style
IS THE CELEBRATED
EMPRESS TRAIL,

Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses:—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [52 wfm6t4p

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street.
6 Below Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 5mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

Correspondence of "Evening Telegraph"

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—Having just returned from an extended trip through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where I have been examining various localities for the purpose of selecting a home for myself and family, I take the liberty of giving you the result of my observations, thinking they may interest many New Englanders, who similarly situated to myself, design changing their abode, but as yet are undecided where to make their future residence.

In Pennsylvania I found great quantities of good land, but where it is cultivated, the prices demanded for the same is such as to generally prevent its purchase by men of limited means The farming in Pennsylvania is of a superior order The farmers are thrifty, their dwellings of a good order, and great attention paid to their barns and outbuildings, while great care is bestowed upon their horses and cattle. The settlements have been long made, and the crops raised are generally hay, corn, oats, and wheat, while great quantities of butter and cheese are produced In Southern Jersey, however, I found a region which within the last ten years has sprung into public notice, presenting so many inducements for New England farmers that I am confident, when its merits become known, it will be speedily populated by thousands of New Englanders who have hitherto determined to try their fortunes in the West, without ever knowing that here was to be found a delightful climate, a soil easily tilled, capable of producing every variety of vegetation, but so admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruits and the smaller vegetables, and so conveniently situated in reference to a ready and at all times reliable market, between the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia, as to give a perfect monopoly in the growth of the vegetables here produced.

About ten years ago attention began to be particularly attracted to this region, and since the completion of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, no section of the country has so rapidly improved as this, and flourishing settlements are already made at Vineland, Hammonton, and other localities upon the line of the Philadelphia and Cape Island Road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Road. But at this time no locality is attracting greater attention than that of Waterford, situated intermediate between the lands of Hon. W. C. Patterson on the southeast, and the property of Hon. A. K. Hay, on the south. The Waterford tract, comprising more than 5000 acres, possesses many advantages, having been cultivated for a great number of years by Hon. Joseph Porter, deceased, and is now brought into market by his enterprising successor, William C. Porter, whose liberal policy and whose favorable terms give great facilities to those who are here, making their settlements. The Waterford tract is within twenty miles of Philadelphia, with railroad trains passing to and from there twice a day; and within three miles of the junction of the Camden and Atlantic with the Delaware and Raritan Railway, thus giving the farmer on this tract the choice of the two best markets of the two largest cities in the United States Already a large number of New Englanders have here made a selection of their future homes, and society begins to here already a New England aspect. A good hotel at Waterford is already opened, and good schools are here to be found. The early completion of the Presbyterian church now erecting will be a great addition to the place. Mechanics and laborers are here sure of constant and steady employment while the price of land and the advantages of market render this a locality which should be well examined before another selection is made. Yours truly, A. F. DAVIDSON.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Mysterious Murder in Connecticut—The Naked and Bruised Dead Body of a Young Woman Found Lying in an Open Field—No Clue to the Murderers—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Etc.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

MIDDLETOWN, May 5.—On Friday afternoon last our quiet neighboring town of Cromwell was thrown into an intense excitement by the rumor that the body of a woman had been found murdered in an open lot in the west part of that town, near what is called the Shunpike, about two and a half miles from the village.

The facts as we gather them from eye-witnesses are as follows:—

On Friday morning Mr. Selden G. Ely went to a lot of his to repair the fence between him and that owned by Mr. David Edwards, and about 1 o'clock, while following the line of fence he discovered the body of a woman lying on her back, stark naked, in the lot of Mr. Edwards, and about four feet from the fence. On going to it he found her to be quite dead. He immediately gave notice to the people in that vicinity, and then drove to the village to notify Mr. Buckley Edwards, First Selectman, as well as Mr. Timothy Ranney, Town Constable, of the fact.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and a number of the people went out to the spot. After the formation of the jury, with Mr. William A. Stickney as foreman, and Mr. Marvin R. Warner as clerk, a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Hutchinson, of Cromwell, and Dr. Hodgson, of Rocky Hill.

The corpse appeared to be that of a young woman, from twenty to twenty-five years old, fair complexion, auburn or chesnut hair, and a well-developed form; height, five feet one inch. On the forefinger of the right hand was a plain gold ring.

The legs from her knees down to her feet appeared to be much bruised; the left eye was gone, whether gouged or eaten out it was impossible to determine. The left side of her face was much blackened as from bruises, and also the back of her left ear and over her left eye, as though a blow or blows had been given her. Around her body was a string or tape, and on her ankle was a piece of shoe string. In her right had were a number of sprigs of bushes, while her left lay on her breast Her feet did not inoicate that she had walked barefooted and died there; nor was there anything about her person which indicated in the least that it was a case of suicide. The body was not in a very forward state of decomposition, and the doctors could not agree as to the length of time the body had lain there, which might have been from three to twelve days. She appeared to be of German or Dutch descent.

After due deliberation the jury brought in a verdict that she came to her death from causes and means unknown to them.

About four of five feet from where she was found was a large pile of leaves, which had been placed there recently, and on which were placed several fence rails, by whom it is unknown, or for what purpose. These were seen by Mr Ely about nine days since; but the body was not then seen. About one hundred yards from where the body was discovered, on the bushes, was found a man's cotton shirt, with linen bosom and cotton collar and wristbands. The shirt was considerably worn and was torn down the entire front.

Tracks, as though two persons had run from the body to the street, were discovered, though rain had fallen since they were made.

Nothing further was found after thorough search to give any clue as to who she was or how she came there. The Selectmen took charge of the body and gave it a decent burial. The ring is in their possession, which, it is hoped, will be the means of throwing light on this mysterious affair, and if, as is generally thought, foul play has been at work, the villain may be detected and brought to justice.

The spot where the body was found was on the edge of a wood, and about one-quarter of a mile from the road, and the same distance from any house.

—The income of the private secretary of the Emperor Napoleon is 400,000 francs per annum. The privy councillors get 100,000 francs.

Doings of Laughing Gas.

No. 737 WALNUT STREET, May 4, 1866.—A roll of paper sixty feet long lays on our table, with the following heading:—"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of Philadelphia have, after administering to us the Nitrous Oxide Gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory." This paper is dated October 12, 1865—about six months ago—and is signed by *one thousand nine hundred and forty-four* patients.

I have never had the slightest ill effects to attend the operation of the gas in a single case. Opposite each name is a blank space for any remark which the signer may think proper to make. One lady wrote yesterday:—"The happiest moments of my life were when I was under the influence of the gas and had two teeth extracted." Another wrote:—"I thought I was in Heaven." Another:—"I went to the opera;" "had a most delightful dream," etc. These cases are among the most pleasant. No one has ever complained of anything more disagreeable than an unpleasant dream.

A little deaf and dumb child describes the general feeling of patients:—"I went to Dr. Colton's and breathed in a bag, and my teeth fell right out." He saw no instruments, and was not aware that one had been put in his mouth. Yesterday we extracted fifteen teeth, with one dose of the gas for a lady, and though in very delicate health, she said she felt as well after as before inhaling the gas. We have an experienced dentist whose whole time is devoted to extracting teeth. We are consequently able to extract teeth in the *very best manner possible.* G. Q. COLTON,

Colton Dental Association, No. 737 Walnut St.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* will continue its triumphant course. It is strange that the admirable and artistic getting up of this piece does not seem to have been thoroughly appreciated and understood by the public, or even by the press. One critic calls the characteristic arras horse-blankets, totally ignoring their historical exactness. The fashion of the day in Europe has revived this idea of arras, which in Paris is now called portiere, and adapted in all the elegant drawing-rooms and boudoirs of the capital. Another critic finds fault with the crude and grotesque drawing of the figures—when their very crudity and grotesqueness is an evidence of the truthfulness of the artist in copying the designs of the times For arras was nothing but tapestry, the work of fair and royal hands, unskilled in the arts of drawing unskilful in coloring, but patient and persevering from year to year, for, in those days, women spent their lives within the sanctuary of their homes, their occupation, religious exercises, and tapestry working. At Avmuches, in Normandy, the tapestry worked by the Empress Mathilda, the daughter of William the Conqueror, about A. D 1030, is still to be seen. Just such drawing, just such coloring, just such Scripture scenes as the artists of the Walnut have given us. For local truth, grandeur, and gloomy massiveness, the getting-up of *Hamlet* cannot be surpassed.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. McKee Rankin takes his first benefit in this city. He appears as "Robert Landry," in the *Dead Heart*, and as "Charles Paragon," in *Perfection*. Mr. Rankin has all the original music of the *Dead Heart*, and as he has achieved a great reputation wherever he has performed the part of "Robert Landry," we may expect to see him to his best advantage. His fine figure and graceful manner, in "Charles Paragon," will be *perfection* itself. We wish him success.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams, the favorite Philadelphia star, will make his first appearance in *The Heretic*, a play of Judge Conrad's, of whom he purchased the copyright, and which he has created. Mr G Clarke, an artist of great talent and soul, will appear also; and Miss Orton Mr Adams will be bravely supported

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Hudson, the well-known equestrienne, commences this evening. Harry Pearson, the popular comedian, will support her A number of popular dramas will be produced, with new scene effects. Mr. Fox has some attractive novelties in preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last week of the Revels. All the attractions concentrated into a succession of most splendid and brilliant performances.

HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—This fine company celebrated their advent to this city by a procession through the principal streets this morning. The knights of the ring in their gallant attire, together with the stud of horses connected with the establishment, finely caparisoned, were in line. It was a very creditable display, and it is perhaps well to say that it will be repeated on Wednesday next with an entire change of route. The first performance will be given this afternoon, and they will be continued day and evening for some days.

407 NEW NEW 407

Prepared Cork Mattresses.

We call the attention of

STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS,

HOTEL KEEPERS,

BOARDING HOUSES,

AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,

To our Prepared

CORK STUFFING,

For Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, and Seats.

They are Soft, Healthy, and offer no refuge to vermin.

GIVE US A CALL.

[4 21smth 13trp

No. 407 COMMERCE Street.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

BUILDING LUMBER,

FOR SALE LOW, BY

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY MAY 16, at 5 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station, and has a fine view of the river

Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence

For further information apply to

GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN GARDNER,
Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

5 1 13t*

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware a quarter of a mile east of Kenton a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16,000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS Chester county COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished and newly refitted; large barn, poultry house ice-house filled, spring-house, plenty of pasturing, fine cold springs, splendid shade, an excellent garden, with crops in the ground, an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries etc Situation high, beautiful, and perfectly healthful. Excellent boating, splendid fishing and good running. Apply to GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., at C. M. S. Leslie's office, No 727 SANSOM street between 11 and 4 o'clock P. M. 5 3 4t*

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Hoesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill Decatur and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees; Stable to the House, Laundry etc.; close to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of M. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8

GEORGE W STULL, Jr., Conveyancer,
5 1 6t* No. 727 Sansom street.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone and near Tacony. Apply to R. WHITAKER No. 610 LOCUST Street. 5 5 2t*

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business to enlarge our store We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.

Call at DEAN'S 413 CHESNUT Street

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than no hmg.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—

Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking, 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1 50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Stemless Navy, per pound,	90 cents.	
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy,	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get

Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquits, Five Cent Seed and Havana
Panatellas, do do do.
De Cabanos, do do do
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars

Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance To be convinced, call at

DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise,

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers

Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4 6mwlm

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY. With increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations

In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.

The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M till 9 P. M., next Tuesday, the 1st of May and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (4 4 tf

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED MODERN PAINTINGS.

B. Scott, Jr., calls especial attention to an important sale of about 100 fine oil paintings of the English, French, Belgian, and German Schools, to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, 10th and 11th instant at 7½ o'clock.

For particulars hereafter. 5 4 7t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM AND GLASSWARE, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning.

At 9½ o'clock a very large assortment of the above named wares which will be sold in open lots; suitable for city and country retail storekeepers. 5 4 3t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S

And Boys' Wear,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT HELWEG'S,

No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

REMOVAL.

C. BENKERT & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 49 South FOURTH Street, to

No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.

Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & COS

UNION DEPOTS

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Streets

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest and best stock o

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 19 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,

AND PARLOR SUITES.

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GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER

AND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

COURTNEY & WILLITS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.

Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS

FOR

Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,

PREPARED [4 19 thsmlm

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY the 21st day of May A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 7 mths5t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 5 6t

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

4 16 2mrp

726 CHESNUT STREET.—

We are prepared to offer

TO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS

OUR SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

AT A

VERY LARGE REDUCTION

FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of

STRAW HATS,

STRAW BONNETS,

AND GYPSIES,

BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND,

IN EVERY SHADE,

RIBBONS

ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,

TO MATCH MATERIALS

FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC ETC.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of prices it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.

4 18 fmw 12t WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock 4 27 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6'50 TO $25'00.

5 2 1m5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No 220 DOCK Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 28 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 113 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to

BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS Manufacturer's Agent.
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27

WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent.
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27

DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.,

At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 mwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

WILL OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets

ON

Wednesday, May 9

WITH A NEW STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOB LOTS DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

Black and White Foil de Chevres at 25 cents.
Black and White Foil de Chevres at 31 cents.
Black and White Foil de Chevres at 37½ cents.
Foil de Chevres, all colors 40 to 50 cents.
Fine double-width Foil de Chevres at 62 cents.
Fine double-width Foil de Chevres at 75 to 87 cents.
Plain Mixed Lenos, for suits, at 37½ cents.
Silk and Wool Plaid Silver Cloths at 50 cents.
Plaid Foulard Challies at 37½ cents.
Plaid Foil de Chevres at 31 cents worth 50 cents.
Double-width Glace Poplins for suits, at 50 cents.
Silk Mixed Travelling Dress Goods of all kinds.
Plain Lisle Thread Ginghams at 37½ cents
Good quality Manchester Ginghams at 25 cents.
Double-width Manchester Ginghams at 31 cents.
Tartan Plaid Ginghams at 50 cents worth 75 cents.
Plain Buff, Pink, and Blue Percales.
Heavy White Corded Piques.
White Plaid Organdy Lawns
6-4 White French Muslins at 87½
White Shetland Shawls at $3 to $4 50.
White Shetland Shawls at $5 to $6.
Shetland Bournous at $8 worth $10.
Black Thibet and Lama Shawls.

H. STEEL & SON,

5 7 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Large purchases at the late Auction Sales enable us to offer great inducements in the price of all the popular styles of Dress Goods.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 5 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS, OF ALL WIDTHS and grades,

FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
5 5 3t Above Willow.

FRENCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, FROM AUCTION.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
5 5 3t Above Willow.

LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERES, FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CAPS, Etc Etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 5 3t Above Willow.

REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS

Which, with the large assortment before on hand, will be sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers and Dealers

IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

4 25 wfm6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

House Furnishing Dry Goods,

Comprising all the best varieties of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.

New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

Chloride of Lime as a Disinfectant.

Chloride of lime has long been used as a disinfectant, on account of its cheapness and its superior efficacy. No other article can be had in sufficient quantities to be substituted for it. Permanganate of potash is one of the best disinfectants we have; but its high price would effectually preclude its application by the ton; phenic acid and phenate of lime are also excellent for some purposes, but must always remain dear; and there are numerous other compounds of value in a small way, but none of them can replace the chloride of lime.

The action of chloride of lime as a disinfectant is not generally understood. Strictly speaking, bleaching and disinfecting are one and the same thing. In bleaching, the coloring matter is decomposed by the chlorine; the hydrogen of the color either combining with the chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, or going to the oxygen to form water. In the process of disinfecting, the hydrogen of the bad gases is at once seized upon by the chlorine, or by the ozone, and the odor is thus destroyed. The operation is identically the same as in bleaching. The only difference is that in the one case the hydrogen of the color is removed, and in the other the hydrogen of the odor.

It is probably true that all substances which bleach will also disinfect; yet there are substances which will disinfect which will not bleach, but these compounds are not, properly speaking, disinfectants. They accomplish their work negatively — operating as preventives rather than as cures. This distinction ought to be understood to prevent mistakes. For example, creosote retards the decay of many organic substances, and so do alcohol, glycerine, phenic acid, etc., and thus they may be said to disinfect; but if the bad gases have begun to arise they would not prove efficient. They cannot destroy what has already been created. In the practice of medicine it is necessary to suit the remedy to the disease, and the same is true in the application of disinfectants; but in the latter case the range of evils is not so great. The first is a question of medical practice; the latter, one of chemical reaction. Where ammonia is evolved, salts of iron can be used, but chloride of lime can also be applied; and there are very few instances where chlorine will not accomplish the result better than any other agent.

In the use of chloride of lime, care should be taken not to have too much of it in confined apartments, and purchasers should beware of old stock which has lost its virtue from long storage. Not anticipating an unusual demand, the English manufacturers have confined their production of this article to their own wants, and there is a likelihood of a limited supply for a short time. This is unfortunate, for this city alone will require more than five hundred casks, and Southern and Western cities will be large consumers during the coming summer. We dare say that the Board of Health appreciate the importance of securing an ample supply before the price is run up by speculators to unusual figures; and private citizens can also avoid the inevitable rise by promptly securing all that they may require during the summer. The powders must be kept in closed vessels, and used in moderate quantities. Too much chlorine is highly deleterious, and may occasion diseases of the throat and a permanent cold. On this account it is often wise to have some other well-recommended disinfectant to be employed where chlorine would prove inconvenient.

The cheapest and best remedy of all is perfect cleanliness. There will then be nothing to disinfect, and only water will be in demand.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Phenic Acid as a Disinfectant.

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of France, M. Chevreul showed that phenic acid is not a disinfectant in the same degree as chlorine, but that it prevents the decomposition of bodies with which it is brought in contact. Extensive use is made of this material to destroy the odor of stables. A white powder, consisting of a mixture of phenate of lime and sulphite of soda is prepared and sold for the purpose. One-quarter of an ounce a day to each horse, sprinkled in the stalls, is sufficient to totally destroy the odor of the place. In England the cost per head does not exceed two dollars a year. Its employment on board of vessels or cars used for the transportation of animals would prove of the utmost value, and in some countries is largely practised.

M. Lemaire has shown that a small quantity of phenic acid, benzine, and analine suffices to destroy microphytes and a large number of animals belonging to the radiata, insects, mollusks, and vertebrata; in fact, all of the lower animals fly from the odor of these substances. An aqueous solution containing one per cent. of phenic acid instantly destroys the itch insect. In the case of insects destructive to vegetation it cannot be employed upon the leaves, as it destroys both the plant and the animal at the same time, but mixed with coal-tar, earth, and sand, it can be applied some distance from the roots.

When phenic acid is introduced into the earth or a heap of manure, animals which appeared to be devoid of animation suddenly wake up and disappear with marvellous rapidity, and by impregnating the air of a granary or magazine in which wheat or meat is kept, all insects are excluded. The odor of the acid disappears very rapidly on exposure of the grain or meat to the air, so that no trace of it remains. It thus appears that for stables, granaries, magazines, and all places liable to be infested by insects or lower animals, phenic acid is one of the safest and most economical of the remedies hitherto proposed. The bisulphide of carbon, which has very similar effects upon animal life, is itself so disgusting as to preclude its use near human habitations. It has, however, been extensively employed in granaries to destroy the weevil, and for the vaporizing of seed previous to sowing.

Benzole, benzine, coal naptha, coal tar, some varieties of petroleum, and the products of the distillation of pit coal, gum benzoin, and of some kinds of rosin, yield phenic acid in greater or less quantities. The value of coal tar as a disinfectant can be traced to this source. Phenic acid is sometimes called carbolic acid, hydrate of phenyl and phenol. It is capable of very extensive application, and may be produced cheaply.

Coffee grounds have also a disinfecting property, and have long been used in the sick room and for the purification of the air of hospitals. Whether the oil of wintergreen would destroy the larvæ of insects has never been observed, but as the distillation of this class of bodies yields phenic acid, it would be worthy of a trial. It may be that destructive distillation is necessary in order to prepare the peculiar principle so obnoxious to the lower animals.

Nitro-Glycerine—Mr. Nobel's Experiments.

Mr. Nobel, who name has been frequently alluded to of late in connection with nitro-glycerine, made a number of experiments on Friday with that destructive agent in the presence of several gentlemen, in a quarry near Eighty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Perhaps no manufacture of modern days has so suddenly risen into notoriety as nitro-glycerine, but, unfortunately, that notoriety has been attended with circumstances painful in the recollection of the public. The object of Friday's experiments was to test the force and power of nitro-glycerine when exploded in open or confined spaces. Mr. Nobel states that the article can be rendered inexplosive by introducing into it spirits of wood. That when it is necessary to bring out the full strength of its destructive properties, some water only is required to be added, and that, with precaution, it may be carried about or stored with perfect safety. This statement, on the part of Mr. Nobel, cannot be received as correct in face of the facts that have transpired in relation to the terrible explosion on board the *European*, at Aspinwall, and we believe it will be a long time before the community can indulge in the belief that nitro-glycerine is an article that may be as safely packed in our stores and warehouses as paper or dry goods.

Mr. Nobel commenced his experiments by throwing a small quantity of the glycerine on a piece of iron and striking it with a hammer. The glycerine exploded only at the point of contact. The report was louder than that of a musket. He then placed some glycerine in a vial, and packed it into a small wooden box filled with sawdust. He introduced into the box a fuse, to one end of which was attached a copper percussion cap, filled with powder, and having fired the fuse it burned into the sawdust. The sawdust ignited and produced a heat quite powerful enough to explode the glycerine, which it did with a report almost as loud as that of a small cannon. It is needless to say that the box was blown into a thousand fragments. He applied a lighted match to a small quantity of the glycerine, which did not explode. This was for the purpose of showing that the article is not dangerous unless very strong heat is used. According to his own experiments, Mr. Nobel has proved that it is highly destructive and dangerous, if struck with force. The concluding experiments consisted of the blasting of two rocks, which was effected apparently to the satisfaction of Mr. Nobel's friends. In one instance, splinters were dashed high into the air, and, in another, the rock—into which a hole six feet had been bored, charged with about a pound and a half of the glycerine—was broken up into several pieces, some of which were forced into a skyward flight. No accident occurred, and the experiments were brought to a close at half-past five o'clock, having lasted about two hours.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Change the Site of the New Court-House.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the consent of the city is hereby granted to the change of the site of the proposed new Court-house on Sixth street, below Chestnut street, agreeably to the plans and specifications which have been submitted to the Special Committee of Common Council on the subject: Provided, That the assent of the contractor and his sureties to said change shall first be obtained, and that the same shall in no wise impair the force and effect of the original contract only so far as the same has been modified by said change; also the assent of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to the change shall be first had and obtained in writing, and filed in the City Solicitor's Office. And provided further, That the contractor shall again give security in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (to be approved by the Finance Committee and Councils for the faithful fulfilment of his contract. And provided also, That the additional cost of the change shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars.

Section 2. That the additional sum of eight thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property, for the purposes of this ordinance, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 7 1t

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Charlotte Street to Girard Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, for the paving of Charlotte street, from Canal street to Girard avenue. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting on said street, and he shall als enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

5 7 1t

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 4 19m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins Ticking, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Fire Brick Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 16 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

GROCERIES.

A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House.
BOYD & CO.,
4 9 mwfim No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 5rpj S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

KNICKERBOCKER
ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:
Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrplm

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 2 3m A. BROWN.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866 4 23 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed TWO *finely-tempered steel springs* braided TIGHTLY EVENLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single spring but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre* or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
A Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior in finish and durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 46

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price,
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to get in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 22 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 12

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the first day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:—

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

of size No. 1, 43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be make of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width, the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton or in manner of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside), that they will become responsible on sufficient bonds for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON,
4 16m6t Postmaster-General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,

for the purchase of 843 000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

38 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
160,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129 000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39 000 feet 1¼ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 3 inch Pine.
34 800 feet 4 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Enemery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials, and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A JENKINS,
4 25 vm8w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of
570 ARMY WAGONS,
in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 60 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon.
4 23 3mrp

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O.
4 23 tM31

POSTPONEMENT.—
PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4¼ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—

Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.

Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.

Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.

Class 4 Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Flat to Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid), and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.

The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.

Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e
3 2 2m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE
No. 63 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following list of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
April 30, 1866. City Solicitor.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1 City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $57 81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street, 17 feet front, 38 feet depth 19th Ward.

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for water pipe, $22 50. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 108 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street, depth 50 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 7. Claim for water pipe $311 28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 188 feet front, 130 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248 44. Lot south side Oxford street, and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 391 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 24th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William H. Black. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28 50. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 104 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 38 feet depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9 City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30. Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet, depth north along west side Thompson street 114 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe, $22 41. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philip streets, thence along Philip street 12 feet thence east parallel with Wager street, 22 feet, thence south, parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe, $24. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 56 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 27 Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets front on Townsend street, 54 feet depth along Tulip street, 76 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Tulip street front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs. Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 118 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest, 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 17. City vs. W. Black (agent). C. P., December Term, 1865 No 31. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $15 00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 90 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe, $25 00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 50 feet depth on Tulip street 100 feet to Townsend street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 10. Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house, south side of Catharine street beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front 57 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 2d Ward.

Page 22. City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11 10 Lot north side (No 635) Jefferson street, 64 feet west from west side of Marshall street, 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 65 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 29th Ward.

Page 23 City vs Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48 05. Lot (No 368) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet, extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet, thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward

Page 24 City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14 Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 108 west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street, was on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet, east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 11th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipe, etc, $105 00. Lot east side Eighteenth street, north side of Oxford street, front on Eighteenth street, 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street, 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street 26th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 16. Claim for water pipe, $148 50. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue front on Eighteenth street 198 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 26th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164 44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 219 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street, on south line thereof, 332 feet, and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 26th Ward.

Page 29. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865 No. 34. Claim for water pipe, $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 331 feet north from north side of Master street, west at right angles to Eighteenth street 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane, 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 29th Ward.

Page 30. City vs. Archer. D. C., December Term 1865 No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance. $51 27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs Myers. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 60. Lot west side Hutchinson's reet, (Nos. 908 and 910), 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street 32 feet front on Hutchinson str et 64 feet deep of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 29th Ward.

Page 32 City vs. Lee, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, 96 feet west from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 33. City vs John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 21 Claim for removing nuisance. $20. Lot south side of South street (No 619) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 120 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No 22 Claim for removing nuisance $20 00. Lot south side South street (No 626) and two story brick house thereon beginning 137 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36 City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for removing nuisance. $67 74. Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street, 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C. December Term, 1865 No 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot west side of South Sixth street (No. 620), with brick tenement thereon beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street, 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs William Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26 Claim for removing nuisance. $27 10 Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1132), 93 feet east from east side Twelfth street 16 feet front on Ogden street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40 City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 372 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easternmost lots 26 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 2d Ward.

Page 41 City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased. W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No. 602) and building, beginning 34 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 30 Claim for removing nuisance. $10 00 Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 100 feet west of Sixth street, 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 31. Claim for removing nuisance $10 00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manlius street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 22 feet west. 2d Ward.

Page 44. City vs. Durrowen or James Devereaux. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance, $50 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west on south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 100 feet to Front street, thence south along same 20 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

Page 45 City vs John Williams. D.C., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for removing nuisance $25 00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1410), 211 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet front on Seventh street by 50 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1412), 296 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 53 feet in depth, parallel to Dickinson street, west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48. City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C. December Term, 1865. No 36. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1414), 281 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 49 City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Kipps' Estate. D. C. December Term, 1865. No 37 Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731 and 733). The first commencing 101 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the next 18 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth north. 1st Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City. D. C., December Term 1865, No. 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley beginning 96 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford, or small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs. William Deal. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 39. Claim for removing nuisance. $24 00 Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets, northeast side of Deal, 250 feet southeast from Tulip street, 26 feet front on Deal street by 99 feet in depth northeast. 19th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent or William Simson. D. C., December Term 1865. No 40. Claim for removing nuisance. $19 63. Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos 219 and 221), 156 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 56 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. 14th Ward.

Page 53. City vs. W. R. Fosdick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 41. Claim for water pipe $17 04. Lot northwest side Cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 250 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest. 18th Ward.

Page 54. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 36 Claim for water pipe, $54 00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 72 feet, and depth north-east along northwest side of Cedar street 56 feet to Coursent or Howson street. 18th Ward.

Page 55. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 3. Claim for water pipe, $31 94 Lot northeast side of Vienna street, 8 feet southeast from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, thence northeast at right angles to Dewson street (late Courant street), 55 feet to southwest side of Dewson street, and on northwest line thereof 117 feet to said Dewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs Elizabeth Sheetz. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 37 Claim for water pipe $13 50. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 89 feet northwest from Memphis street. front on Vienna street 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 57 City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865 No 38 Claim for water pipe $12 52 Lot southwest side Vienna street 257 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet depth southwest 159 feet 18th Ward.

Page 58 City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865 No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12 52 Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59. City vs. Joseph Haas. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 40. Claim for water pipe. $26 25 Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets, front on Vienna 35 feet, and depth southwest along southeast side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 60 City vs. John Nagle. C. P., December Term 1865 No 41. Claim for water pipe, $5 93 Lot near head side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street, front on Vienna 7 feet, and depth on northeast or southeast line thereof 80 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 78 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots (Cove's court No. 1 and 2), said court situate north side of St. Mary street 90 feet west of west side of Sixth street. No. 1, situate on west side of said court, 21 feet north of north side of St. Mary street front on said Cove court 17 feet, and extending west 31 feet. No 2 on west side said court 39 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street, front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40 60. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court, situate on west side of said court, front north and south 102 feet, and extending west 31 feet, commencing 22 feet north of north side of St. Mary street. 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson, D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23 60 Lot north side (No. 1224) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side of Thirteenth street, front on Struthers street, and extending north 29 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 45 Claim for removing nuisance. $50 20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No 734) 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 21 feet, and extending south 37 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith. D. C., December Term 1865. No 46 Claim for removing nuisance $31 07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 316), 131 feet west of west side Third street, front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet 5th Ward.

Page 66. City vs. Rea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 47. Claim for removing nuisance $59 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No. 402), 50 feet west of the west side of Fourth street, front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet, including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 6th Ward.

Page 67. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 48. Claim for removing nuisance, $36 60. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos 610 611, 612, and 613) No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 11 feet, and extending south 33½ feet. No. 612 134 feet west of west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending south 32½ feet No 614 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending west 32 feet 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs. Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865, No 49 Claim for removing nuisance, $41 36. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court. No. 5, 90 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street front 16 feet and westward 31 feet. No. 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 17 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69 City vs. same. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $39 02. Lots Nos 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court No 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street, front on said court 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No. 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70. City vs Fagin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 51. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullin street (No. 47) 114 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 71. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $26 00. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624), 622 16 1 feet east of east side of Seventh street, from St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south 45 feet, with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No 624, 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 41 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs Wm D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53 Claim for removing nuisance, $37 95. Lot north side Market street 45 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street, front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309). 9th Ward.

Page 73. City vs Gowan. D. C., December Term 1865, No 54 Claim for removing nuisance. $17 44. Lot south side Addison street, 164 feet east of east side of Nine teenth street front on Addison street 16 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No. 1828). 7th Ward.

Page 74. City vs Armstrong. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 55. Claim for removing nuisance, $34 98. Lot southwest corner Thirteenth and Lombard front on Thirteenth street 24 feet, and extending along Lombard street 38 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 75. City vs John Cook. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 42 Claim for water pipe, $54 00 Lot southwest side of Vienna street 71 feet southeast from Tulip street, front on said Vienna street 72 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street 18th Ward.

Page 77 City vs. William Wilson. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 43. Claim for water pipe, $50 00. Lot and brick factory, northwest side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street, front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth northwest along Norris street 255 feet 11 inches. 19th Ward.

Page 78 City vs. same. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 44. Claim for water pipe, $50 00. Lot southeast side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris, front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth southeast 50 feet, more or less. 19th Ward.

Page 79. City vs. David S. Brown. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for water pipe, $10 50. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 36 feet southwest from Otis street front on said Blair street 14 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 49 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 80. City vs John Morgan. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 46. Claim for water pipe $27 00 Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 154 feet northeast from Norris street, front on said Blair street 36 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 60 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 82. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 57. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 53 Lot east side North Tenth street (No. 243) on northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets front on Tenth street 17 feet, and east along Morgan street 79 feet 10th Ward.

Page 83 City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 58. Claim for removing nuisance, $27 00. Lot east side of Eleventh street (No. 907), with buildings 58 feet north of Poplar street, front on Eleventh street 16 feet, depth east at right angles to Eleventh street 71 feet to 4 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 84. City vs. Wheelin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 59. Claim for removing nuisance, $5 00. Lot north side of Spruce street (No. 623),

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

THE NEW OFFICE OF THE "EVENING BULLETIN."—Our contemporary, the *Bulletin*, has removed from their temporary quarters in Chesnut street, below Fourth, to their fine brown-stone structure, No. 607 Chesnut street. The removal would have been completed some time since had it not been for the calamitous fire that occurred on New Year's night, nearly destroying the whole block in which the office was located. It gives us great gratification to state that the new establishment is worthy of the oldest evening journal of our city. The first floor has been very tastefully fitted up as the office, and is spacious and airy.

The basement is entirely devoted to the purpose of the printing of the paper, the press being in the front, and the rear is to be used as folding-rooms for the carriers and boys. The press is already in place, and this afternoon's edition will be struck from it. Great energy has been shown in the rapidity with which it has been set up, inasmuch as it was used on Saturday. The editorial and reportorial rooms are in the third story, and front on Chesnut street. They are light and agreeable, and fitted up in appropriate style. Every attache of the paper will have his own desk, so placed that they will not interfere with each other in the discharge of their duties. The composing room, which is very capacious, is in the upper story, and is lighted by an immense skylight in the roof, in addition to the ordinary windows. It is one of the most admirably arranged composition rooms in the city. The whole building is divided into two separate departments by a wide stairway running from the first floor to the upper story. The rear portion of the building, which has an entrance upon Jayne street, is to be rebuilt for business purposes, as is also the front second-story room. No necessary expense has been spared to make the new office complete in all its details.

We congratulate the proprietors upon the acquisition of quarters where the business can be transacted with comfort to all. The new place was taken possession of this morning and, upon the occasion of our visit, we found all the employes in their new quarters. This is another stride of business in a westward direction, which seems to be the prevailing tendency at present. Like everything else, trade follows the star of empire.

GRAND OPENING.—The great Clothing House of Rockhill & Wilson, on Chesnut street, above Sixth celebrate the completion of their recent improvements, by throwing open their fine establishment between the hours of 7½ and 10 o'clock this evening. It will be remembered that on the night of the first of January a destructive fire broke out in the building adjoining the store, and that the roof and upper portions of their fine building were greatly damaged in consequence. With their characteristic energy, they immediately commenced the work of reconstructing the building. As it is at present, there are no traces of the effects of the fire. The enormous stock of clothing, and the unmade goods ready for cutting, were almost totally destroyed. The present stock is entirely new, and is even more extensive than before the fire.

This evening Messrs Rockhill & Wilson throw open their immense establishment to the inspection of their friends and patrons, and we have no doubt that many of our citizens will take advantage of the occasion to inspect the details of one of the finest establishments in the city.

REAL ESTATE.—An opportunity will be afforded at M. Thomas & Sons' sale to-morrow (Tuesday), noon, of purchasing a fine dwelling at Holmesburg, with a lot of three acres handsomely laid out, the dwelling having all the modern conveniences of a city residence. Location superior as to health and prospect. See Catalogue.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH BILL—

"What Bill is that? pray, husband, tell."
"Oh, yes, my dear, I know him well!
It is a young fellow
Just arrived from Jamaica's isle,
Where the sun, with his burning smile,
Turns folks rather yellow.
In a telegraph office clerk,
He takes his nickname from his work;
And doubtless like smart fellows all,
He buys his clothes from Tower Hall."

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as			$5 00
" " "	Pants	"	4 00
" " "	Vests	"	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for			$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as			$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants	"		5 00
" " Cloth Vests	"		4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for			20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 30 per cent. lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

To CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC for any season of the year is Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It strengthens the stomach and bowels, and promotes the general health; it is certain also to expel worms, and affords immediate relief to nervous, fretting, restless children. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"AN ACKNOWLEDGED INSTITUTION."—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? *We* have tried them, and they did us good.—*New York Waverly.*

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.

Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—Always invigorating and healthful, these Bitters are doubly valuable this season as the surest preventive of cholera. For keeping up the normal strength of the system, and preserving a vigorous tone of all the functions of the human body, this great medicine is without a parallel. Everybody should keep a supply on hand. Remember the mark:—"S. T.—1860—X."

CLOTHING READY-MADE and made to order, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s., under the Continental.

A THING LONG NEEDED.—The Patent Magic Powder, for restoring silver and plated ware, removing rust, etc., from all metallic substances, instantaneously and effectually, is an article that has long been needed by the public, and we are glad to see that Messrs. Case & Brother, the inventors, are about establishing agencies for its sale in Philadelphia.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid in town and country, *positively* when ordered, at
PATTEN'S Upholstery Store,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Now is the time to get superior pictures executed in artistic manner, of rare accuracy, at moderate prices, at B. B. Reim's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and throat.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at
PATTEN'S. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'s "One-price" first-class Clothing House, established in 1859, under the Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Opal Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S "One-price" first-class Clothing House, established in 1859, under the Continental Hotel.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HODGSON—JOHNSON.—On the 24th of April, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. Reed, D. D., SAMUEL T. HODGSON, of Chester county, to HELEN I. JOHNSTON, of this city. No cards.

THOMPSON—BUNKER.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. HENRY K. THOMPSON to Miss LIZZIE L. BUNKER, both of this city.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 6th instant, S. FRANKLIN, son of Samuel H. and Mary C. Bates, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1016 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

BRUNER.—On Sabbath morning, May 6, MARGARET C. NAGLEE, wife of James P. Bruner.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bridge, above Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

FISK.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, at Peoria, Illinois, Dr. CHARLES E. FISK, Jr., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of American Star Lodge, No. 5, A. O. of G. F., and of Mozart Encampment, No. 1; the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment; and members of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1244 Girard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock,

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF GEORGE C. BOWER, LATELY CITY EDITOR OF "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH."

And hast thou gone from earth, mate of my youth,
Whose friendly grasp was ever sired by truth;
Whose pleasant voice was welcomed by us all;
Whose beaming face eclipsed the deepest pall;
Whose very breath was virtue in its birth;
Whose footstep ushered in a peer of Worth?

Gone from the the daily haunts of busy life;
Gone from the coil of worldly work and strife;
Gone like a meteor, brilliant in thy flight;
Gone, but among us what a lingering night
Of bitter sorrow hast thou left behind—
Grief, for the heart, that almost kills the mind!

GEORGE, thou wert ever modest in thy ways.
Bear with me, Memory, in my humble praise;
Bear with me, Truth, for truth itself hath lost
Half of itself by this its bitterest cost.
BOWER is dead! Oh, sorrow for the day
That saw the light depart from Honor's clay!

Good in his thought, in every action free;
Free as the wind that chafes the angry sea;
Free as the soul that fears nor man nor self;
Free in his heart, for sordidness nor pelf
Found never dwelling there. No foul deceit
In COLLIER'S breast sought sympathy nor seat.

Pause in thy aching, oh! my weary heart!
Pause, for the good of earth must ever part
From earth's unworthiness, to seek the shore
Where angels with our friend's proud record soar.
Nigh to the Throne of never-ending grace,
There is his soul assigned immortal place.

And now, as stranger eyes peruse these lines,
The laurel with the cypress on his tomb entwines.
Back to its mother earth his form we give;
Back to its soil, from whence it sprang to live
Its little span of life so full of Love,
Of Virtue and the Worth that manhood prove.
Philadelphia, May 5, 1866. H. C. L.

SUMMER BATHS ARE VERY PLEASANT, provided they are not received in your midnight slumbers by leaks through a defective roof. Such leaks in your roof, or around chimneys or trap-doors, or in gutters, may be easily repaired by yourself, by using Stead's Elastic Cement. Sold by the agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"SAVE ALL."—SPRING CANDLESTICKS, which keep the candle always at the top, and prevent it from dropping on the carpet, together with the usual Brass and Tin Candlesticks, are for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-HOLDING SCREW-DRIVER BITTS, by which screws may be driven into wood without boring for them and those of the usual style, together with a variety of Braces and Bitts. For sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5 5⅝, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5⅝ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6 0⅝ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾ 5⅝, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. ·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 8·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1⅝, 3 4⅝, 5⅝, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4⅜, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5⅝ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1⅝, 4⅜, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8·20, 9⅝, 11⅝, A. M., 2, 5, 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5⅝, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 7 12

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. M 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,
	JAMES BROWN, President.

CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 6
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY MOUNT 11

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·25 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. W. B. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	124 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan,	
	Treasury Notes	94 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20 000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23 750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,498,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48 — 56,635 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James H. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Ridgway, Continental Hotel
H. G. Letsenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tl23

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28 6
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. 3 26

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, on on trial by over fifty others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 3 8 6p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 6p Philadelphia, Penna.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.
2. LUNGS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever.